# je Kliming Journal,

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1397.-Vol. XXXII.

# LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1862.

STAMPED.....SIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED..FIVEPENCE

B. JAMES CROFTS, SHAREBROKER,
So. 1, FINCH LANE, COENHILL. (Established 17 years.)
CROTS transacts business, in the way of FURCHASE or SALE, in every descripsicks, but particularly in BRITISH MINES, in no case departing from the poof a broker, at net prices. All orders meet with the utmost punctuality and
advice given as the nature and eligibility of INVESTMENTS, when required,
LNGES OF STOCK effected on the most advantageous basis, subject only to one
sides.

The serilest and most authentic information on all points connected with Central and Cafe Client Lead Mines can be obtained of Mr. Choffs, who has special in the shares as BUYER of SELLER.

SHARES TO BUY:—Tolvadden, East Carn Brea, East Caradon, Wheal Uny, Triasny, Wheal Trelawny, and North Downs.

19, 1862.

VESTMENTS IN CORNISH MINES.—
rea PETER WATSON'S "WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE
"d yesterday (Priday), No. 218, Vol. V., price 6d. each copy.

"I yuerday (Priday), No. 218, Vol. V., price 6d. each copy.

SUBSCRIBERS AND CLIENTS.—The Mining Share Market has this week shown greater activity than for any similar period during the past three years; indeed, the amount of business has been on an unprecedented scale, the same of stocks, but more especially for shares in East Caradon, Wheal at the Brights, East Cara Brea, North Downs, Grenville, Great South Tolgus, leaville, East Cara Brea, North Downs, Grenville, Great South Tolgus, leaville, East Wheal Grylis, West Sharp Tor, West Tolgus, and others also in mot important discoveries of ore have recently been made, and continuing to merite, and salling for a mere nominal figure, without notice being taken of interprepared, and intrinsic merits.

In the series were sumy other mines which a present (like the above, once) are threaten, and salling for a mere nominal figure, without notice being taken of interprepared, and intrinsic merits.

In the series were sum of the reference of the series o

name" HIST" IN With	m, 1862 :-			1				-13	450	-44		4 1		
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f of the above have seen a much higher figure during the period above-named, a the present position of future prospects, there are many of these, as well as that will have a further considerable advance.

It is a further considerable advance and the state of 2882,000 has taken place in the market value, and many of the above equitains will yet have a very considerable advance; whilst in two or three shares will yet have a very considerable advance; whilst in two or three shares had immediately, and thereby a good profit realised, and the amount reinhelder content.

OK AND SHAREDEALER.—MR. PETER WATSON,
RGLSH and FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, and MINING OFFICES, 79, OLD
NAE, JOHN STOCK BANKS, DOCK, INSURANCE, CANAL, MINING,
SHP, &c., and EVERY OTHER description of SHARES BOUGHT and SOLD
and lake of compination, or a last origin.

ommission, or at nett prices, see to buy or sell Railway, Bank, Mine, and other shares and stocks to on commission, or at nett prices for cash, or for fortnightly settle-s to purchases or sales.

ice (two in Cornwall and fifteen in London).

Bankers: Union Bank of London.

Bankers: Union Bankers: Unio

ily inspected—Fee £2 10s. each inspection.

RE WATSON is a BUYER of 100 Grambler and St. Aubyn, an east to East Agar, £4½ (or any part); 20 Ludcott, £7½; 100 Great & (e a SELLER at 7s. 6s. each); 10 Wendron Consols, £10½; 200 North & (e); 50 West Frances, £13; and 50 Wheat Greats. £33. ; and 50 Wheal Grylis, £33.

LELBAN, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, II, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C. R. GOMPERS, MINING OFFICES, OF THE ADDREDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. TRANSACTED IN BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS and SHARES.

Man, 14 percent.—Bankers: London and Westminster Bank.

H. WADDINGTON, MINING AND SHAREBROKER, as snares BOUGHT and SOLD at the usual commission. RAILWAY, CONDENS AS STREET, LONDON, E.C. RAILWAY, CONDENS SHARES at Stock Exchange rates.

GURGE SHARES as Stock Exchange rates.

GEORGE BUDGE, SHAREBROKER, No. 4, ROYAL GEORGE BUDGE, SHAREBROKER, No. 4, ROYAL GEORGE BULDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 15 years), has FOR STAND BERGER, 18 (1997), 10 Wheal Follard, 13s.; 5 New Seton, £10s; 5 and 18 man, £10s; 10 Wheal Follard, 13s.; 5 New Seton, £10s; 5 and 18 man, £10s; 10 Wheal Hope, £10s; 10 Wheal Hope, £10s; 10 Wheal Hope, £10s; 10 Wheal Martha, £10s; 10 Wheal Hope, £10s; 10 Wheal Martha, £10s; 10 Wheal Hope, £10s; 10 Wheal Martha, £10s; 10 Wheal Wheal Martha, £10s; 10 Wheal Wheal

SHI AND POREIGN STOCK, RAILWAY, AND MINING AND FOREIGN STOCK, RAILWAY, AND MINING ALER ROUGH AND SOLD by Masses. FULLER AND CO., No. 26, 1812 and 1814 and 1

G E O R G E M O O R E,
In any business that GEORGE MOORE is favoured with, in which he is the buyer, he
will give CASH ON RECEIPT OF TRANSFER.

1 Billins.
1 Basset, £95,
20 Bottle Hill, 11s.
25 Builer and Rasset.
5 Clifford Amalgamated,
£28,
10 Cobrs, £28,
10 Cobrs, £28,
11 Condurrow, £42,
11 Carn Brea, £69,
11 Condurrow, £42,
12 Carn Brea, £69,
13 Coarn Camborne, 12s. 6d.
150 Cwm Brans, £2,
150 Devon Union (an offer wanted),
150 Devake Walls, £28,
150 Devon Union (an offer wanted),
150 Devake Walls, £28,
150 Devake Walls, £28,
150 Devake Walls, £28,
150 Devake Walls, £28,
150 East Grenville, 58s. 9d.
160 East Grenville, 58s. 9d.
170 East Glogat, 2s. 6d. pm.
170 East Glogat, 2s. 6d. pm.
170 East Glogat, 2s. 6d. pm.
170 Fortune, £234,
170 Grent Martha, 15s.
170 Great Ratallack, 12s.
170 Great Ratallack, 12s.
170 Great Affred, 7s. 6d.
170 Gonameus, 33s.
170 Mr. Hernow directs the affect.

MESSRS. VIVIAN AND REYNOLDS, 68, OLD BROAD COMMISSION, and GENERAL AGENTS for the Third and CALL OF THE STATE OF THE STATE

M. R. EDWARD COOKE, SHAREBROKER, 5, HERCULES PASSAGE, Threadneedle-street, E.C. Advice given on application on the merits of the various mines currently dealt in.

Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MR. GEORGE BATTERS, of No. 5, COWPER'S COURT-BIRCHIN LANE, DEALER in BRITISH MINING SHARES and OTHER SECURITIES, irom long experience and intimate acquaintance with all mining stocks, can advise as to investment of capital at closest market prices.

South Caradon, East Caradon, Cook's Kitchen, Providence, Marke Valley, East Cara Bres, Union, &c., are all sound investments and good to buy. Since I directed notice to East Cara Brea as likely to have a rise of 100 per cent., shares have steadily risen, and during the past week my prediction has been verified, and it is highly probable that they will advance to double present quotations during the committee of 1861. Upwards of £5000 worth of copper ore is being discovered months. East Cara Brea is undoubtedly the prize of 1862, as much as East Caradon proved the prize of 1861. Upwards of £5000 worth of copper ore is being discovered monthly in excess of that taken away: shares cught to be bought immediately: 100 shares for sale at market price, or any number bought at a small marginal difference.

MR. BATTERS is a BUYER of FIVE HUNDRED SANTA BARBARA SHARES, at 14s. premium, or will SELL FIVE HUNDRED at 16s. premium.

MR. BATTERS is a BUYER of ONE HUNDRED EAST and strongly recommends his friends to increase their interest immediately, as large numbers of shares are being bought for investment by parties residing in the locality of

MR. BATTERS has had East Carn Brea Mine inspected by the Truro Correspondent of the Mining Journal, by Capt. J. Juliffe, of Basset, and by Capt. Coade, of Uny. Copies of the reports can be had free on application at his office, either personally or by letter.

Mr. BATTERS cautions his friends against being frightened out of their shares by interested parties, who would gladly have the handling of the proceeds for re-investment in shares in which the prospects for dividends are remote, and calls certain for an indefinite period.

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WILLIAM SEWARD, MINING BROKER, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 26, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C. Commission, 1½ per cent. on £100 and above, and 2½ per cent. on less sums.

JOHN RISLEY, 32, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C. SHARES in MINES BOUGHT and SOLD on commission, at 2½ per cent., for immediate cash. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

BROAD STREE LONDON, E.C. South Tolgus, £49½, Rosewarne Consols, £3. Wheal Ladoott, £9. Wheal Mojle, 12s. 4d. Wheal Grenville, £7½, Wheal Grenville, £7½, Wheal Edward, £1½, Wheal Edward, £1½, Wheal Kitty, £2%,

MR. T. ROSEWARNE 81,
LONDON,
MINE SHARES FOR SALE—
Prake Walls, 24s.
East Garnis Lake, 21s.
East Carcalon, £44%.
East Carcalon, £44%.
East Carcalon, £44%.
East Carcallie, £36.
Gt. Wh. Fortune, £36.
Gt. So. Tolgus, £5 3s. 3d.
Kelly Bray, 10s.

BUYER of— North Treskerby, £334.
North Phanix, £34.
North Phanix, £34.
North Downs, £4.
North Roskear, £25.
North Basset, £34.
Furze Hill Wood, 15s.
Tincroft, £12.
Frank Mills, £3.
South Frances, £116.
So. Car. Hooper, 26s. And is a BUYER of— West Toigus, £80. Carn Bres, £61. Bedford Consols.

May 30, 1862.

East Trefusis, 7s. 6d. Bronfloyd, £31/4. Wheal Kitty. Bankers: Bank of London

10 Bryn Gwiog, at marke

Rosewarne United, £18% Hingston, £3%. South Phonix.

M. MICHELL
FOR SALE:
50 Drake Walls, 24s, 6d.
10 Great Fortune, £26.
75 Wheal Moyle, 13s.
And is a BUYER of—
100 North Minera, 14s. 6d.
10 North Treskerby, £33.
2 Dolcoath, £530.
10 Tineroft, £11½.
May 30, 1862.
Ap 20 Uny, £9. 10 Bryn Gwlog, at a price.

3. 25 Hingston, £3%. 20 Long Rake, at a 10 East Carn Brea, £15%. price.

ares will be paid for on results of transfer.

Apply to Wat. Micusata, 8, Austichfiars, London, E.C.

MR. E. BEAZLEY, MINING AND GENERAL BROKER,
1, BANK CHAMBERS, LOTHBURY, LONDON, E.C.,
Has selected dividend and progressive mines that he can recommend for investments
or for a speedy rise in price. Particulars may be had on application.
Prospectus of the Burren Lead and Calamine Company (Limited) on application.

MESSRS. T. P. THOMAS AND SON, MINING AGENTS,
GENERAL SHAREDEALERS, AND AUCTIONEERS,
2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

R. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL MINING SHAREDEALER, 16, HACKINS HEY, LIVERPOOL.

SHARES WANTED.—Mr. H. B. RYE has received instructions to PURCHASE into the FOLLOWING MARKET

SHARES WANTED.—Mr. H. B. RYE has received instructions to PURCHASE into the FOLLOWING MINES, at prices attached, and can strongly recommend many of them for immediate investment, and a great rise in price. On the other hand, many of the "so called "market mines have been forced up without reasonable justification, and should at once be sold:—

Wheal Scton, £130.
Cilifford Amal., £30.
Camborne Vean, £3.
Grambler, £16.
North Downs, £4.
Levant, £76.
South Toigus, £50.
Timeroft, £1134.
Timeroft, £1134.
Tondurrow, £4714.
West Stray Park, £34.
Tondurrow, £4714.
West Toigus, £30.
Tondurrow, £4714.
West Toigus, £30.
Tondurrow, £4714.
West Toigus, £3146.
Twenty-live years' experience, both in Cornwall and London.

References of respectability exchanged.
Commission, 234 per cent.

Bankers: Rosers, Rosers is and Co.
Mining Offices, 77, Old Broad-street, London, May 30, 1862.

JAMES B. BRENCHLEY, 78, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.,

Is a BUYER, for cash on delivery of transfer, of the following, and is desirons o
receiving communications from holders wishing to sell:—

Condurrow. North Treakerby. South Caradon.

North Treakerby. Troiswells.

East Rosewarne. North Treakerby. Troiswells.

East Grenville. North Dolcoath. Wheat Uny.

Harriett. North Basset. West Caradon.

New Seton. West Caradon.

Stew Park. New Seton. West
Stray Park.
Business transactions in other mining shares.
Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

WILLIAM ALLISON, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING BROKER, 29, AUSTINFRIARS, LONDON, E.C.

MESSRS. R. HORLEY AND CO., SWORN STOCK, SHARE, and MINING BROKERS, 45, CORNHILL, E.C. (late of 2, Royai Exchange-buildings), TRANSACT EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MINING BUSINESS, on commission only, and are in a position to obtain reliable information respecting all dividend and progressive mines.

N.B.—Messrs. Horley and Co. publish a Weekly Mining List, with the closing prices every Wednesday, and will be most happy to forward the same (gratis) on application.

JAMES HUME, SHAREBROKER, 74, OLD BROAD STREET, AMES HUME, SHAREBROKER, 14, OLD BROAD SIE LONDON.

Commission, 14 per cent.

A BUYER of—Uny, East Caradon, Union, South Condurrow, and Santa Reliers will please state their limits.

James Hume's Circular for May by post for 6d.

INVESTMENT.—MR. THOMAS SPARGO, STOCK, SHARE, and MINIPA BROKER, Nos. 224 and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, CONTROLS, E.C., spatial street, and Wednesday, a GUIDE to BRITISH and FOREIGN MINING, and OTHER LEGY, STEENTS, which should be consulted by all capitalists. Post free on receipt of six steeps.

INVESTMENT.—MR. T. SPARGO, of GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STEET, LONDON, has FOR SALE 45000 worth of guaranteed atook in a VALUABLE COLLIERY PROPERTY, paying 15 percent, in quarterly dividence. The same stock participates in all profits realised by the company, which is now making large and profits between the company, which is now particulars on application.

CEORGE RICE, SHAREBROKER, I, FINCH LANE,
CORNHILL, has SPECIAL BUSINESS in—
Caradon Consola, Marke Valley, Wheal Grenville, Morth Downs.
East Caradon, North Downs.
East Caradon, North Treskerby, Wheal Ludcott.
East Grenville, North Treskerby, Wheal Ludcott.
Caradon Caradon, North Treskerby, Wheal Union.
All sellers must state lowest price, and number of shares.
Parties who have availed themselves of Geonore Rice's advice before the reaction takes place have secured good profits, and averted great losses. There are some shares now very high, and abould be sold. There are others which may be bought for a great rise May 30, 1862.

ORTH TRESKERBY SHARES WANTED TO PURCHASE.—
Gronge Rice will BUY any number in this mine at fair market prices; and begs to advise his friends that this is one of the cheapest and best mines in Corawail, the present market value of the mines being only about £28,000, whilst other mines in the same district, with far less prospects, are now selling for more than £110,000: 340 tons of ore were sold this week, which will leave a handsome profit. The mine being only divided into 488 shares, the shares must rise greatly in price, and prove a safe and permanent investment.

MR. JAMES HAMMON, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

MR. W. BIRDSEY, MINE SHAREBROKER, ST. MICHAEL'S
HOUSE, CORNHILL (Patablished unwards of 30 years), is always in a post-IIOUSE, CORNIILL (Established upwards of 30 years), is always in a position to TRANSACT BUSINESS in SHARES of DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES at the closest market prices. Commission, 1/2 per cent.

Mr. Bundser is a BUYER of any part of 500 Wheal Harriett, at market prices.

Orders to buy or sell strictly attended to.

MR. R. H. M. JACKMAN, MINING AND SHAREBROKER,
2, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, and BRITISH MINING EXCHANGE, SPREAD EAGLE COURT, FINCH LANE, CITY, E.C.
20 North Trelawny, 30s.
5 Ludcott, £814.
10 Rosewall Hill, £3 13 9
10 Hordsfoot, £414.
20 North Dawns. £4.
3 Stray Park, £34.
10 Camborne Vean, £214.
50 Tolvadden, £234.
10 North Dayn. 5s.
5 Reath, £5.

cash:—
svon, 5s. 5 Reeth, £5,
dward, 30s. 14 So. Frances, 4
f. Bankers: London and West 12 New Seton, £871/4.

JOSEPH T. PHILLIPS, MINE AGENT, GUNNIS LAKE, TAVISTOCK, OFFERS HIS SERVICES to INSPECT and REPORT on MINES. WHEAL CARADON.—Ms. REYNOLDS, of 61a, ST. PAUL'S

ROAD, CAMDEN SQUARE, N.W., is (by special appointment) in a POSITION to ANSWEE ENQUIRIES RESPECTING the SHARES in this MINE.

RIVER TAMAR COPPER MINE.—WANTED, a FEW SHARES in this MINE, tully paid up.—Address, stating lowest price, to "River Tamar," Mining Journal office, 26, Fiest-street, London, E.C.

MR. F. LISABE, C.E. AND C.M.E., may be consulted by letter or personally, at his office, No. 28, MOORGATE STREET, CITY, upon all matters connected with mining.

HN GLEDHILL AND CO., MINE AGENTS AND SHAREBROKERS, MINING OFFICES, CORN EXCHANGE, LEEDS.

MR. M. GILDROY STEWART, CONSULTING

MINING ENGINEER,
COLLIERY VIEWER AND SURVEYOR,
INSPECTOR AND VALUER OF MINES AND MACHINERY,
BEDMINSTER, BRISTOL.

MESSRS. RICHARDSON AND CO., ASSAY OFFICES AND LABORATORY, COPPER ORE WHARVES, SWANGEA, UNDERTAINED ASSAYS and ANALYSES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MINERAL PROPERTY, Mr. TROYAL PROPERTY.

MR. MURCHISON'S REVIEW OF BRITISH ACRIRED
FOR THE QUARTER ENDING SOTE MARCH, 1881, is NOW TRADY
Price One Shilling. At 117, Bishopsgale-etreet Within, London, E.C.

# Original Correspondence.

#### THE COAL MINE INSPECTION ACT.

THE COAL MINE INSPECTION ACT.

Sin,—In the remarks in last week's Journal, upon Mr. Blackwell's report, there is one consideration which has been quite overlooked—that deep mines, where large quantities of water are tubbed back, are precisely those where the danger would be doubled by Government insisting on a second pit. These ought to be exceptions if the proposed bill becomes law; at any rate in those cases where there is no fire-damp to contend with. It would be a very great hardship if those whose capital is already invested in single shafts were compelled to sink another if a second shaft is enforced for the future. All those collieries commenced before the Hartley accident should be left to the action of the present law, by which a second shaft can be enforced if pronounced to be necessary for safety on arbitration. After the passing of the last Inspection Act the coalowners had a right to calculate on not being again interfered with; and even the Hartley accident did not arise from the single-shaft system, but from that of defective shafts. Had the pit been properly cased and bratticed with strong masonry the men's lives would, in my opinion, have been saved. Before there is any legislation on the subject there ought to be an enquiry as to the number of fatal accidents, if any, which have occurred in single shafts, which might have been prevented if there had been a second shaft, and could have been prevented in no other way—such, for instance, as by a branch from the rise working to a higher part of the pit. G. H. L.

#### BRATTICED SHAFTS.

BRATTICED SHAFTS.

Set.—I was much gratified to read your abstract of the Government Inspectors' report upon bratticed shafts, and still more so your very excellent comments upon them. Nothing can be fairer than the way you put it—if 24 coalowners out of 25 consider it necessary to sink a second shaft, why should not the remaining one be compelled to do what so large a proportion of them deem requisite. It is all very well to condemn the Inspectors for domineering over the coalmasters, but I think that it would be much better first to allude to the precise instances in which they have shown this feeling, your view being that they simply desire to prevent them from mismanaging their business, so as to jeopardise their workmen's lives. From certain remarks which have been published by interested parties, it would appear that a combination of the few dozen needy coalowners is about to be attempted in order to prevent, if possible, the passing of any compulsory enactments. Most of these are probably minors, who are not altogether free from the control of their Guardians, for they would otherwise have known that they should calculate upon a larger outlay being incurred in endeavouring to prevent the enactment of a necessary measure than that which would compensate for any loss they might incur through making a second outlet. Taking the entire of England, Wales, and Scotland, I do not believe there are ten collieries in which the provision of a second outlet would not be both justifiable and remunerative, and these ten would scarcely be worth the cost that would be incurred in opposing a bill in Parliament. We hear of those desirous of a second means of escape in collieries wishing to exhibit their philanthropy at other people's expense, and it is said in pointing out the many virtues of the owners of single-shafted collieries

We hear of those desirons of a second means of escape in collectes wishing to exhibit their philanthropy at other people's expense; and it is said in pointing out the many virtues of the owners of single-shafted collicries—Let it be proved that there is great and special danger to human life attendant on the working of bratticed shafts, and not a voice will be raised in their defence. What can be a better proof than the fact already stated that 24 out of every 25 coalowners consider it unsafe to have but one outlet?

Manchester.

H. P.

#### TOAD IN GRANITE.

TOAD IN GRANITE.

Sir,—The late Mr. Thomas Down, of Calstock (whom, I dare say, Mr. Ennor knew), informed me that he had a contract for building the stack of the smithy in the Dockyard at Devonport in 1833-34; that he got the moorstone from Hingston Downs, and on cleaving the foundation stone a large toad, 6 in. long and 4 in. wide, dropped out of it; there was not a crack or flaw of any description, but around the cavity in which the toad was embedded the crystallisation was as perfect as any portion of the rock, but the cavity was highly polished and smooth. There were five or six workmen with him, some probably living now, one of whom took up the toad and laid it on his jacket in the sun, and that during their dinner hour it hopped off into the heather and furze which were thereabouts. I will not attempt to answer Mr. Ennor's various questions as to how the toad got into the stone; but of this I am convinced, that the granite never was in a state of igneous fusion.—Hermitage, Westbury, May 26.

James Michell.

# GOLD LIES DEEP-No. I.

GOLD LIES DEEP—No. I.

Sir,—If every experienced person would only give their own opinions, the above question might soon be decided. As for myself, I reiterate that gold in general, when in its natural situ, amidst undisrupted matrices, lies deeper in the womb of Nature than man hath hitherto attempted to probe for it; and if my learning is correct, there are many natural causes why it was so wisely ordained. From what is termed gold, being one of the heaviest and most valuable of all earthy substances, its primogenial deposits abide deep in the earth, while light sulphides of that metal may be constantly found near the surface, which, if duly followed downwards, will often exhibit visible grains of the precious dust; then coarser and coarser, till the final product is reached. It may, therefore, be taken as axiomatic, that the deeper auriferous lodes are opened the larger will be the grains of gold embedded. But while book-writers maintain gold only abounds in nature in the metalline form, little progress can be made in golden metallurgy. One writer says that from numerous experiments he has made he is inclined to believe gold doth sometimes occur in the form of sulphides (not being sure). The experimentaliser, unfortunately, suggests to cupel the pyrites, &c.,—a mode of treatment that could never be profitably applied on crude materials, particularly where invisible auriferous matter is heterogenously commingled; because, to ensure success, most gold ores ought to be treated en mass, and that only according to the nature of the associating compound. One general method for all states will never answer, since only gold diffused through gallena or blende ought to be cupelled. When associated with upper pyrites both must be metallized as one; but when auriferous ingredients are combined with iron in any shape, the ferriguinous matter must first be neutralized, then the golden residue may be collected, not otherwise; for to attempt dissolving both together either only tends to precipitate the other among the satu

# IRON MAKING-ECONOMY IN PUDDLING.

Sir,—It is strange out true, that although many treatises have been ritten on the physical sciences, nothing of a very instructive nature has yet made its appearance respecting what ought to be observed in puddling iron. The different substances composing the alloys of pig-iron have been carefully explained, but here the matter seems to rest, metallurgists and

iron. The different substances composing the alloys of pig-iron have been carefully explained, but here the matter seems to rest, metallurgists and scientific men appearing satisfied that enough has been discovered and explained, and that the metallising process requires but little skill and attention. It is true that artificial fluxes have been much studied and experimented with in pudding, but no real improvement has been introduced. Now, it strikes me that the very use of these artificial means bespeaks a deficient knowledge on real and practical matters—heat and atmospheric air has been desplaced, and its influence on iron has never been fairly tried. The puddie furnaces are built on the most inconsistent principles; it is quite surprising that scientific men and managers of ironworks should not era now have discovered how different coal affects different ron, as this is the key to the whole. It is a strange inconsistency to build furnaces 19 ft. long for coal that will not carry heat 8 its, and to build furnaces 10 ft. long for coal that will not carry heat 8 its, and to build furnaces 10 ft. long for coal that will army 14 ft., such furnaces seem built especially to melt the stack down, and its impossible to obtain a regular article from them. As a remedy for these evils I suggest the following conditions—sufficient heat to render the whole of the iron fluid; a current of air to pass over the iron whits boiling, and throughout the operation, without destroying the yield; reverberatory motion in the same in all parts of the farmace to economise both heat and ftel, and ensure equal combastiy, as a very necessary appendage to the whole, and in order to ensure regularity under these conditions, good operatives should be employed. In South Wales there are many puddle furnaces that cannot be raised to a temperature much above a common over, or is at least far short of that required to render cast-iron fluid; it undergoes a sort of annealing, so that the operator, as the form soddene, must apply his physical ene

in 12 hours, which allows 1½ hour to each charge, there would be ½ hour to melt, and ½ hour to complete the operation, but if the melting occupies ½ hour there would be the loss of a charge in each 13 hours, although the same quantity of fuel would have been consumed, and not only so, but both quality and quantity would be deteriorated by the tardy action of the furnace. With a proper heat 22 cwts. 2 qrs. would produce 1 ton of puddle bar, but with the alow furnace it would be difficult to produce 18 cwts. 2 qrs. from the same quantity. The loss which would accrue in a single year in a forge of but 20 furnaces would be encrosed. In South Wales iron and coal is wasted to such an extent in many places that nothing but confusion and ruin can be the final result. I hope I shall not be considered asking too much when I desire that a little more time and thought be brought to bear upon the very branch of the trade that must eventually decide the quality of all wrought-iron. As there are millions of our fellow-creatures daily and hourly dependent on the skill and knowledge of the iron worker. I trust that those whose capital is employed will not act so indifferently to themselves, and to the astery of their fellow-creatures, as to continue to turn a deaf ear to all practical advice, so as to allow these that possess knowledge and skill a place and opportunity to display it.

\*\*Masters.\*\*

#### NEW MAP OF THE CARADON DISTRICT.

NEW MAP OF THE CARADON DISTRICT.

SIR,—Mr. Spargo's Map of the Caradon Mining District lies before me, which shows the geological structure of the ground, and the filling of the bearing metallic veins of this neighbourhood. Most of the mines surrounding Caradon Hill bear ore in the granite, but there can be no doubt that this is a disturbed granite, and not that granite that forms part of the pristine crust of Mothef Earth. It is a maxim almost amounting to a certainty, that wherever the granitic crust has been burst open, the vein through it (bearing a direction more or less at right angies with the polar currents) are well stored with copper or tin. This seems to be a guiding rule, that if followed judicieusly by man he seldom errs in it, but is almost always rewarded for using his talents, instead of letting them lie idle: study shows him that where he uses industry in this respect, and fair capital, he is sure to win his reward. The surrounding belt of clay-slate is also metalliferous to a certain distance, but if the incustious speculator goes beyond the proper belt of clay-slate, influenced by the granite and the subterranean action that disturbed it, he must do so at his peril. It is from such causes as this we hear so many complaints against mining. It is, therefore, a valuable thing to have a chart that guides us as a map of reference; and great credit is due to those ploneers who bring selence to bear on every-day avocations, that would otherwise remain a mass of confusion and guess-work. Those who wish to speculate their money on a healthy principle, governed by acknowledged scientific data, cannot do better than avail themselves of Mr. spargo's labour in this field of anquiry, for it certainly will guide them much better to the object of their pursuit than any interested information that may be set before them for any particular or peculiar purposes.

CARADON VALE MINE.

#### CARADON VALE MINE.

than any interested information that may be set before them for any particular or peculiar purposes.

CARADON VALE MINE.

Sir.—As brokers to the proprietors of the Caradon Vale Mine, we have applied to them and obtained their permission to publish in the Mining Journal, of next Saturday, the circular or prospectus headed "For private circulation," but which you, as the Editor of that Journal, have seized and claimed as public property, and, after having appended your remarks to selected parts from that prospectus, have published them. We have no doubt that you have an arduous task to perform in your public capacity as an advocate for legitimate to selected parts from that prospectus, have published them. We have no doubt that you have an arduous task to perform in your public capacity as an advocate for legitimate of the selected published them. We have no doubt that you have an arduous task to perform in your public capacity as an advocate for legitimate to selected published them. We have no doubt that you have an arduous tasks to perform in your public capacity as an advocate for legitimate to be utterly worthless. We cannot, therefore, wonder that many good mining undertakings must also escape you attention, or that, guided by false information (but, no doubt, by the very best possible intentions), you sometimes rush upon and punish a good thing, thereby beating the good for the bad. Many persons protest against this sort of conduct on your part, and say you have no right to go out of your boundary; and, under the various names of up, us, and our, to smite right and left with great vigour that which never sought your protection, or any assistance through you of the public generally.

As the observations in your last week's Journal on the title to Caradon Vale Mine are calculated to mislead some of your readers who have taken shares in the mine, we think it right to acquaint you that we know not have the public generally known to that we know to the public generally known to that we know to the public genera

CARADON VALE MINE, CORNWALL-In 10,000 Shares.

CARADON VALE MINE, CORNWALL—In 10,000 Shares.

This mine, situate near Liskeard, Cornwall, is adjacent to the rich and well-known South Caradon, East Caradon, and Marke Valley Mines, and is in the immediate vicinity of other dividend and progressive mines.

Its sett is very large, extending about 700 fms. in length from east to west, and 250 fms. In breadth from north to south. (See map.) One part of the sett was partially worked in breadth from north to south. (See map.) One part of the sett was partially worked in breadth from north to south. (See map.) One part of the sett was partially worked in breadth from north to south. (See map.) One part of the sett was partially worked in South Caradon Mine, where valuable ore ground was first met with in a lode in the att South Caradon Mine, where valuable ore ground was first met with in a lode in the adt level. In consequence of the discovery, adit levels were driven in East Caradon, in Tokenbury, and in Wheal Sodley, with the expectation of finding productive lodes in such adits, but as these operations were not then successful the three mines were auspended, viz. —East Caradon was so suspended before any machinery was put up to slik the mine desper than the adit level; Tokenbury, after a steam-engine had been erected upon the mine; and Wheal Sedley, after having been sunk to 15 fms. below the adit in one place, and to 30 fms. in another place, by means of a water-wheel, was then also suspended, by reason of the water-power proving insufficient to drain the mine, so that its lodes could not be opened on at 30 fms. below the adit.

Within the last three years East Caradon has been reworked with great success, and with the sid of steam power. A lode called the caunter lode has been found so rich at 50 fms. below the adit level (only 20 fms, deeper than Wheal Sedley is aiready sunky that the shares (6144 in number) are now saleable at £46 per share, which is at the rate of £282,000 for the mine; and the shares (30,000 in number) of Glasgow Caradon Consols Mine, form

dividends.

The present proprietors of the Caradon Vale Mine, which includes Wheal Sedley, under new and extended grants at 1-16th dues, have cleared, secured, and strengthened the adit and shafts, and opened additional ground, under the supervision of experienced mine agents. These agents have no hesitation in affirming that the main lode which runs from South Caradon, East Caradon, and Tokenbury, into and through the Caradon Vale sett is the right caunter lode aiready referred to: and they state that this lode, which is now being driven on in the adit level at Caradon Vale is there showing gossan of the best description, with quarts, mundic, prian, and good stones of rich copper ore, and that the ode is of the same character, and indicative of producing as large quantities of copper does not be some character, and indicative of producing as large quantities of copper depth in East Caradon; in fact, w

lode is of the same character, and indicative of producing as large quantities of copper ore as the same caunter lode showed at a similar depth in East Caradon; in fact, wherever this caunter lode has been opened on in the Caradon Vale sett by the present proprietors, for more than 200 fms. in length, such lode is showing large quantities of the inset gressan, and other indications of soon becoming richly productive of copper ore.

East Caradon Mine has 180 fms. in length on the line of the caunter lode, of which about 140 fms. up to the present time have been opened out in the 50 fm. level, and found productive. Tokenbury, or Glasgow Caradon Consols (where a steam-engine has been erected, and the engine-shaft is being sunk), has 530 fms., and Caradon Vale Mine 660 fms. on the line of the caunter, including the dip or underlie of the lode, into the Caradon Vale sett, near its eastern boundary.

In Caradon Vale sett, near its eastern boundary.

In Caradon Vale Mine the caunter lode underlies south, as in South Caradon, East Caradon, and Glasgow Caradon Consols. It is the only lode underlying south in the Caradon district. Two north underlying lodes have also been discovered in the Caradon Vale Mine which are very promising; one of them is producing spots of cooper ore, and the other good atones of ore, with some saving work in the adit level. These two lodes form junctions with the caunter lode in depth, one of them at about 50 fms. beliew the adit, and the other at a deeper level. (See plan and section.) Such junctions are always considered of great value in mining operations.

Besides these lodes two or three other lodes, not marked on the plan, have been discovered in the adit, and from the mineralised nature of the water issuing from the various lodes and branches, it is probable that copper ore will be found in paying quantities in some of the lodes in the adit level. The whole of them will be intersected by a cross-cut in the 30 fm. level.

There is a very large and strong elvan course traversing the metal

ties in some of the lodes in the adit level. The whole of them will be intersected by a cross-cut in the 30 fm. level.

There is a very large and strong elvan course traversing the metalliferous killas or clay-siate of the Caradon Vale sett. This is also of great importance and value, as large bodies of copper ore are found in lodes in proximity with elvan courses. It is so at East Caradon, where there is elvan exactly the same in character as at Caradon Vale, and from a parallel lode in Marke Valley Mine, in killas associated with elvan, great quantities of copper ore have been obtained.

The mine agents, in their reports, advise that a steam-engine, with a cylinder of not less than 40 inches in diameter (which is the size of the engine at East Caradon), be at once ersected on Caradon Vale, so as to work the mine effectually, and they state that the water-power can be applied to work such minor machinery as may ultimately be required. The proprietors of the Caradon Vale Mine have, therefore, determined to erect such a steam-engine forthwith on the perpendicular shaft, already sunk to 30 fms. below the adit level, or 82 fms. from the surface; and they have also decided on sinking a fait-rod engine-shaft, as advised, on the underlie of the caunter lode, about 100 fms. west of the

perpendicular shaft, so that the ground may be speedily laid one, knowledge of the proprietors, supported by the opinion of gractic them, they anticipate the most favourable results.

Upwards of £10,000 have been expended in preliminary sad a radon Vale Mine, so that the mine is aiready in an advanced state with the view of opening out the mine speedily and energetically, agreed among themselves to sell 4000 of their shares at £6 per shan of £8000 to the bankers of the company as a working capital, who control of the committee of managements of size shareholders, of who from the incoming shareholders. It has been calculated that that the outlay aiready made, will be amply sufficient to purchase and or provide all other necessary machinery and materials, and fully sad; Caradon Vale Mine in a short period.

Applications for shares to be made to Messrs. Wers and Gaz brokers, 8, Finch-lane, London, where plans of the mine, with the be seen, and any further information obtained.

Applications for surver to be made to aleasts. Were add Graver, since he bescen, and any further information obtained.

South Phenix Mine, May 10.—I have inapected the cardon Vill Mise, very extensive, being about 700 fms. in length, and about 250 fms. in remainmediately on the west by the Glasgow Caradon Consols, and the Rost Condition of the Caradon Vales sett. It appears that one part of the sat; called through the Caradon Vales sett. It appears that one part of the sat; called through the Caradon Vales sett. It appears that one part of the sat; called they was sowrked by means of a water-wheel several years ago, but not being sufficient surface water to drive the wheel the working were significant to be sufficient to the surface water to drive the wheel the working were significant to the surface and the surface water to drive the wheel the working were significant to the surface and the surface and the surface water to drive the wheel the working were significant to the surface and the South Phanix Mine, May 10.—I have inspected the Ca

profitable investment.—JAMES BARKELL.

Caradon Valle Mins, May 12, 1802.— I have carefully goes thresh all the sein to this mine with Capt. Barkell, and have seen his report upon it; I sprew to pinions about the different lodes and workings, and I set as doubt whater the main lode is the caunter lode of the South and East Carshon Mines. It may that we shall have a great and lasting mine here. I have known East Carshon its commencement. The canner lode in that mine did not show a few and appearance than we have at Carsdon Vale Mine. I know they could not show a fine of the carshon which is the carshon when the carshon we can show here.

I also that the carshon we have at Carsdon Vale Mine. I know they could not show a fine of the carshon when the carshon when the carshon we can show here.

I also that the carshon we can show here.

# THE CARADON VALE MINE.

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Sir,—Havi a large scale, none causes, by correcting early in the to disasteoints

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This section in all plans in all plans in all plans in all plans in a second of note to a second constant in a sec

THE CARADON VALE MINE.

Sin,—Before rending last week's Journal I received a prespectat of the Casha Mine, and had applied for an allottment of shares. I was, of course, perfectly set the time I applied that I was paying a good premium, for the prespectate is very upon this point; but, notwithstanding your remarks to the contrary, I amplied that I was paying a good premium, for the prespectate is very upon this point; but, notwithstanding your remarks to the contrary, I amplied that I know by experience that it is cheaper to buy into a good undertaking each it is is one of the contrary in a present of the prespectation of the contrary in a more normal figure, but which have never coased, and from what I can see a mere normal figure, but which have never coased, and from what I can see it likely to cease, making calls until the mines are broken up. It is unnecessary in them, as too many are, unfortunately, too well acquainted with them. But likely to cease, making calls until the mines are broken up. It is unnecessary in the question for the consideration of your readers which I saked myst which has been carefully examined, and found to possess all the qualification of which has been carefully examined, and found to possess all the qualification of the contraction of the last six mouths making an examination), than into an undertaking out at (say) 10a. or 20a. a share, and which has nothing to recommend its time of puts? The contraction of the care of the second contraction of the careful puts of the c

# WHEAL SEDLEY.

SIR,—In reply to an "Unfortunate Shareholder" in this mine (but should be better pleased to have seen his name). I beg to say that I am not in say way with Caradon Vale; and in answer to his enquiry as to what I was sheet when the beginning the principle and the principle are to the mine, beginning to be my duty to my employers and fellow-shareholder. I do not not not be the principle and the principle an

# ALFRED CONSOLS MINE, AND ITS MANAGEMENT

Sir.—I take the liberty of handing you a copy of the corre-ace between me and the purser of Alfred Consols Mine re-use of Great Alfred engines, &c., and the segnisition of so Sin,—I take the liberty of handing you a copy of the place between me and the purser of Alfred Consols Miner of chase of Great Alfred engines, &c., and the acquisition of sett, with the view of working it as part of Alfred Consols and the content in the purser politely invites me to take a journey of seven books which contain information be is bound to give me, in fewer minutes than it would take hours to perform the formation as to the number of shares held by residents and who were in favour of incurring the large outlay of 10,000, purchase and altered mode of working must at least arove a ditional monthly loss of 5001, 2 and I consider myself entitled the purser had issued special requests to every shareholder the preceived from the purser this mornine, professing to give the of the meeting on the 26th inst. Willy did not the purser of the formation of the content of the 26th inst. Surely the information was sought on present as for those who were. The circular last mention of the 16th inst. Surely the information was sought on present as for those who were. The circular last mention all who are not wilfully billing, for the Messrs, Davey, of &c. 147 shares, although one of their flux. R. Davey, M., w. April 7 to be one of the committee of Alfred Alored alventurers; and Messrs, although one of their flux, and it is a surely with three other relinquishments, in all 177 shares relinquished facts speak volumes in condemnation of the proposed recision are the parties present at the meeting, and asserting with three other relinquishments, in all 177 shares relinquished facts speak volumes in condemnation of the proposed recision and Messrs. Harvey and Co., merchants and engine bullers, and Messrs. Harvey and Co., merchants and engine bullers, and Messrs. Harvey and Co., merchants and engine bullers, professionally employed at the different mines in the lave, professionally employed at the different mines in the lave, professionally employed at the different mines in the lave, professionally employed at the differ

its, arising out of the expenditure in these mines, may cover their loss as shareholders, arising out of the expenditure in these mines, may cover their loss as shareholders. Itself the Messrs. Davey, who, I believe, have no other interest in the first of the size of the most of the size of th

JOHN SCHOFIELD.
of the correspondence is not requisite, its object and result being fully sprenging letter.]

#### WHEAL GRENVILLE.

5a.—As Chairman of the late meeting, I am made to say, in your report of it, that he said the forfsited shares would not only meet outstanding claims, but leave a modest sum in hand to meet the expenditure for the next six months. This is an extensive start of the shares realized under 9001.

The liabilities were judged and the shares realized under 9001.

J. Y. Warson.

J. Y. Warson.

# EAST CARN BREA VERSUS EAST CARADON.

EAST CARN BREA VERSUS EAST CARADON.

Such as the great rise which has taken place lately in East Carn Brea shares may have led some of your readers to think that my former letters were written without a sufficient consideration of the real merits of the mine, and as I should be justly blamed, rised were the case, for having misled the public, may I sak you to allow me to call gish were the case, for having misled the public, may I sak you to allow me to call sized were the case, for having misled the public, may I sak you to allow me to call sized were the case, for the case of Thursday. The mine was also very care-fissen. Waton and Cuellis' Circular" of Thursday. The mine was also very care-fissen, who are sufficiently of the case of the salue of the core in reserve greatly exceeds that of Capt. Charles is estimated for the value of the core in reserve greatly exceeds that of Capt. Charles of 400.1 as to the amount of ore being laid open monthly—2800/, being the estimated Capt. Pascoe, and 2800/. Capt. Chas. Thomas's. In many respects both these most which have been put forth as to the amount of ore in reserve and the amount being hid open monthly have been great exaggerations, and both distinctly assert that to writ the mine efficiently another engine should be erected this summer.

I deserve notice that already the lode in the 50 fm. lovel has failen off in value, which is far agrees with the opinions formed by Capt. Charles Thomas; and in comprise the mine with East Caradon, it will, no doubt, be observed that whilst in the size mine they have had a continuous course of ore in East Cara Brea theore has been is breaks—code bunches, it is true, but only bunches, and for the last 12 fathoms the Sast has been of no value; the average value of the lode per fathom is also consideration in East Caradon. With regard to the price of East Caradons the mine had not uninterrupted prosperity for the last two years, that possibly many person to prepare to inverset their money in it to pay lower rate of interest than is s

#### WHEAL LUDCOTT.

WHEAL LUDCOTT.

Su,—In last week's Journal, "A Cautious Man "has many suppositions respecting his nine. Let him suppose that if silver is cut in the 80 fm. level what price shares will stab. I should suppose 161, per share. He says he cannot account for the sudden no bould, to 81. It has been my expressed opinion that Ludcott shares ought to here always a suppose 161, per share. When I was to have a strated instead of recoded when Wheal Wrey sett and materials were purchased. The suppose that the luder of the shareholders who have development of both miss for many years to come. It is the shareholders who have ductuated a price of share, not the "mine or its management." "A Cautious Man" says it is the last loss that the adventurers have to look to, and if that fails, where will Ludcott which his silver goas? Last him suppose that if all the copper or fails in East Caraes, where will East Caradon be then? You complain that the out adventurers have a keep flow. What can the home large adventurers say, who all, "except one," sold at the that 4, the share. In my opinion Captain Knapp has written his reply to your marks in rither too captions. a spirit; but that he is working the mine for the benefit of the streaturers is the opinion of—

CARADON.

#### WHEAL NEPTUNE.

WHEAL NEPTUNE.

the "lam glad to see such an excitement arising, so deservedly as is the case, respecting this mins, act only in the locality, but in London and other head-quarters for mining. The prosters may depend on a liberal support from the public. No old mine lately mught user public notice in the county of Cornwall, or in London, can boast of more legistatis sateschents or more palpable probabilities of success; the mine is not deep, as it as "agricultation of the partial working it had sufficed even at that period to foreshadow a as with some state of the support of the suppo

# THE BEARIZ TIN MINES.

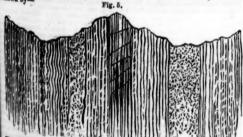
living distinctly stated (vide extracts from official lotters) that "streaming on als, we shall not be able to commence before the winter of 1862," owing to vaus, likewise mentioned in the same letter, I beg you will kindly oblige me ting a statement (in No 1394 of the Journal) relating to results to be obtained the approaching autumn," as such statement, if left uncorrected, might lead statement.—Spain, May 22.

G. J. GUNTHER.

#### BOCKS AND MINERALS-MINES AND MINING-No. VIII. BY EVAN HOPKINS, C.E. F.G.S.

THE STRUCTURE OF THE PRIMARY ROCKS-(Continued.)

The micacous, the talcose, and the chloritic varieties of granites are gestally transformed into the slaty structure, and which structure is always foad more or less vertical in all parts of the world. This change takes the gradual linear arrangements of the flakes of mica and plates is slaper, retrically and longitudinally, and thus finally, after the decompassion of the quartz and felspar, produce the schistose or slaty structure, a stown by—



min all parts of the world. At great depth the crystalline base is more a granite—that is, it presents the ordinary granular texture, but as a sense towards the surface the formation becomes laminated, and bands finds of different character are thus produced.

This transition of the crystalline base into the laminated and schistose statements is necessarily insensible: the action being, as it were, a simulta-

This transition of the crystalline base into the laminated and schistose traum is necessarily insensible; the action being, as it were, a simultanean sowth of the crystals upwards. A micaceous granitic base promaschanged into micaceous schist. The same with the chloritic and the latter by degrees behavior of the control of the control

vertical direction, and superficially, in the direction of the lamination or the cleavage, for many miles in extent.

On the north-west coast of Ireland and the western coast of Scotland, Nor-

On the north-west coast of Ireland and the western coast of Scotland, Norway, and Canada, are seen masses and mountains of crystalline rocks, exhibiting vertical planes of cleavages, and interlaminated bands of granite, gneiss, crystalline limestone, porphyry, slate, quartz, &c., running more or less on edge, without deviation, in parallel lines for many miles. In Australia these crystalline bands may be traced for hundreds of miles, running north and south on edge, like the rocks in South America and California, and are as good as a pocket compass, when uncovered, to guide us when travelling in the bush; thus proving that the order of the crystalline structure must be governed, like terrestrial magnetism, by polar forces.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.-May 21-Prof. A. C. Ramsay,

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—May 21—Prof. A. C. Ramsay, President, in the chair. E. W. Cooke, the Ferns, Hyde-park-gats South; Edmund Jones, Guildford-street, Russell-square; and William George Lemon, Blackheath, were elected Fellows. The following communications were read:—

1. "On the Metamorphic Rocks of the Banfishire Coast, the Scarabins, and a portion of East Sutherland," by Prof. R. Harkness, F.R.S., F.G.S.

2. "On the Geology of the Gold-fields of Nova Scotia," by the Rev. David Honeyman: communicated by the President. The author, at the request of the Previncial Government Commission for the International Exhibition, made some observations on the auriferous cocks at Allen's and Laidlaw's Farms, near the junction of the Haifax and Windsor and Hailfax and Turo Railways. He found chloritic schist, with vertical auriferous quarts veius, and a gold-bearing horizontal quarts vein (the "berreis" of the miners) lying on the schist and overlaid by quartzite and gravel. By the neighbouring railway sections the chlorite-schist is seen to alternate in broad bands with quartzite, and to be associated with granito. The author thinks there is reason to believe that the quartzite may be of Lower Silurian age.

alted with granite. The author thinks there is reason to believe that the quartities of the control of the cont

Strawitch, Nova scotta, and Cape Breton, 'by J. W. Salter, F.G.S., of the Geological Survey of Great Britain.

4. "On some Species of Eurypterus and Allied Forms," by J. W. Salter, F.G.S., &c. 6. "On Peltocaris, a new genus of Silurian Crustacea," by J. W. Salter, F.G.S., &c. 6. "On a Crustacean Track in the Liandeilo Flags of Chirbury, Shropahire," by J. W. Salter, F.G.S., &c. This tract consists of numerous short, narrow, oblique, chisciahaped imprints on the ripple-edges of the slab, and, according to the author, it must have been caused by a small crustacean, with a bifd telson or prong-like tail. To a like agency Mr. Salter refers similar markings described by Mr. Brobisson as occuring in the Lower Silurian sandstone of Noron in the Faintse (Normandy).

Fapors to be read on Wednesday:—1. "On the Disputed Affinities of the Purbeck Mammalian genus Piaglauiax," by Dr. H. Falconer, F.R.S., F.G.S.—2. "On some Fossil Plants from Hempstead, isle of Wight," by Prof. O. Heer and W. Pengelly, F.G.S.—3. "On some Surface-markings on the Sandstones near Liverpool," by G. H. Morton, F.G.S.

GEOLOGISTS' ASSOCIATION.—Papers to be read on Monday:—Marcus W. T. Scott, F.G.S., "On Mine Surveying and Planning, and the Instruments employed therein."—R. J. L. Gappy, "On the Older Parlan Formation at Pointe a Pine, Trinidad."

W. T. Soci, F.G.S., "On Mine Surveying and Planning, and the Instruments employed therein."—R. J. L. Gappy, "On the Oider Parlan Formation at Pointe a Pine, Trinidad."

Prof. W. Smyth delivered a lecture at the Royal Institution "On Coal as one of the great Materials of British Industry," on which occasion the Duke of Northumberland took the chair. After remarking on the great importance of coal, socially and politically, as the chief source of the manufacturing superiority of this country, Mr. Smyth proceeded to consider its formation, character, and geological relations. He said that though doubts were at one time entertained whether that hard, black, and heavy mineral substance could have been formed from vegetable matter, these doubts have been entirely removed by the abundant fossils remains of trees and plants found in the shales above and beneath the seams of coal, and, in some instances, in the coal itself. "The "coal measures." or sarles of sirata among which coal occurs, consist of successive layers of sandstones and shales, or indurated clay, intermixed with occasional layers of coal, which vary in thickness from less than the eighth part of an inch to 10 or 12 ft.; few of those seams of coal that are less than 2 ft. thick being at present worth the expense of working. In the shales above and below the coal are generally numerous fossilised piants of great variety, and Mr. Smyth said that on one occasion, after having visited the fine collection of tropical vegetation that even surpassed what he had seen a few hours before in the Duke of Devonshire's conservatories. In the shales underment thick beeds of coal are found abundant remains of a plant called "sigiliaris," which are supposed to be the roots of large trees known as stigmata, many of which are upright as they grew, and their trunks pass through the coal into the shale and anadstone above. These plants, and indeed all the fossil vegetation state even surpassed what he had seen a few hours before in the possion of the same appecies are extant.

the Atlantic and been deposited in Germany. It is from such facts as this that geology is enabled throw light on the geography of former worlds.

Manchester Geological Society.—At the ordinary meeting of members, on Tuesday, in the rooms of the Natural History Society (Mr. Joseph Dickinson, the President, in the chair), Mr. E. W. Binney read an account of the recent interesting excursion of the Society to the neighbourhood of Dulesgate, Todmorden, &c.—The President read a letter which stated that the Mozard lamp, as manufactured by Messrs. Abbott and Co., of Gateshead, supplied the desideratum spoken of by Mr. Binney at the last meeting. The President said this Mozard lamp seemed to him to be a modification of the Muscleer, and it was provided with an extinguishing apparatus, in case the lamp should be unscrewed. It had also a screw and rack for raising and depressing the wick, which Mr. Binney had suggested should be commonly used. The writer of the letter supposed that Mr. Binney had never seen such a lamp, but he, Mr. Dickinson, had a lamp of Mr. Binney's, which he produced, and which he had had in his possession for two or three years, fitted with a screw and rack, and he and others had made experiments with it; and his Mr. Binney's) remarks at the last meeting were merely intended as a suggestion to the lampmakers, to make improvements. The President further explained, that Mr. Lancaster had brought to the meeting, in consequence of remarks made at the provious meeting, a lamp manufactared at Nelson, near Burnley; but the audience would perceive, from the observations he (the President) had just made, that Mr. Lancaster's lamp, which was lighted with parafin oil, the brilliant flame being protected by glass and electrocopper wire. Mr. Lancaster's lamp, who was not a new one.—A discussion followed as to the merits offin. Lancaster's lamp, who had not not of the induced the scelety should try experiments with different oils, to ascertain whethe paraffin and rock oils were safe for safety-lamps.—Mr. Binney an

A vote of thanks for the girt was passed, and the proceedings terminated.

Mine Surveying.—Mr. H. D. Hoskold, mining engineer and surveyor, of Cinderford, Dean Forest, is now preparing for the press a new work on Mining, Engineering, Land, and Railway Surveying. The edition of the work is limited to 250 copies, of which 190 are already subscribed for. The work promises to be of great practical utility, and in it the author proposes to show a new and reliable system of minesurveying, based on mathematical principles, by which the miners' compass may be dispensed with, and the errors arising threefrom obviated, by the introduction of a new lustrument, by which subterranean and surface surveys may be performed to any degree of exactness, and the one may be connected to the other without the aid of the magnetic needle. The new instrument—the Miners' Traosit Theodolite—has been found to be capable of beautiful results. Amongst the subscribers we observe the names of the Office of Woods and Forests, the Gaveller and Deputygaveller of the Forest of Dean, the Executive, and several of the professors at the Government School of Mines, the Government Inspectors, and many of the most celebrated colliery and mining engineers. The advertisement and prospectus of the work appear in another column.

New Guide. To London.—Although several guides to London have from time to time been published, it is long since any has appeared which could lay claim to completeness; we can, therefore, well understand the grounds upon which Messrs. Kelly have undertaken a work of this description. Under the title of "Kelly's Post Office Guide to London," we have one of the best and most convenient works of this kind that we have ever had the pleasure of perusing, and as the price is extremely low—only half-a-crown—we do not hesitate to predict that it will have a very extensive circulation. The high reputation which Messrs. Kelly have gained in connection with their well-known Post Office Directories is alone a sufficient guarantee that the work before us may be strictly relied upon, and it is but fair to state that, aithough published under the unassuming title of "Guide," it is much more than an ordinary guide-book, since the historical and statistical data relating to the metropolis are likewise given. The sketch of the rise and growth of Medisval London is very interesting, more especially as it is written by one of the best authorities

on the subject, and we might express an equally favourable opinion upon every chapter in the book. "Kelly's Post Office Guide to London" has undoubtedly supplied a desideratum, and no expense has apparently been spared to render the work valuable, and gain it a name; the object has been to produce a standard book worthy of permanent support, and which will be renewed annually—in attaining this object we think the proprietors have succeeded perfectly.

# Meetings of Mining Companies.

#### EAST WHEAL RUSSELL MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of proprietors was held at the company's offices, Bishopsgate-street Within, on Tuesday,

Dr. Shaw in the chair.

Mr. J. H. Muscunson (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were read and confirmed.

A statement of costs and returns for the quarter ending March showed—

# WHEAL HARRIETT MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of proprietors was held at the company's offices, Austinfriars, on tonday,

Mr. B. Alexanden in the chair.

ints for the four months ending March showed-

 Call
 £840
 0
 0

 Copper ore sold
 283
 3
 10

 Tin sold
 135
 4
 9=
 1061
 8
 7

Leaving debit balance .....£237 19 7

drained, we shall do more than more cost to the last, two months in the next account. —STEPHEN WILLIAMS.

The CHARMAN said he thought shareholders would agree with him that the statement of accounts just presented was much more satisfactory than they had been led to expect would have been the case from the two months' operations subsequent to the last general meeting; for it would be remembered that the tin ground in the bottom of the 100 could not be worked, and that at the upper part of the 100 the ground had greatly failen off; but, nowithistanding, the accounts showed that during the four months upwards a 400% worth of mineral had been sold, and that the balance against the mine at the end of March was 2374, which was certainly very much less than he, as a large shareln ider, had anticipated.

Mir. J. S. Okrow considered that the position of the mine was certainly very encouraging. The amount of ore that had been broken from the new lode so recently discovered showed, he thought, that this was an important feature in their undertaking, and one that was likely to result in great advantage to the shareholders; but he should like to know how long it would be before the new shaft was holed?

The Scengrant replied that the new, or what was now called Alexander, shaft had been sunk 17 fms. in seven weeks, and that a rise of 10 fms. had been put up, making

STREET, STREET,

together 27 fms. He supposed there were about another 10 fms. to rise and sink before a communication was effected; and the agent thought that, with ordinary success, in another seven weeks or two months this desirable object would be accomplished. Shareholders must bear in mind that nothing of consequence could be done on the new lode until this new shaft was communicated with the rise, owing to the fact that the cross-cut was 60 or 70 fms. from the eastern shaft, and that the new lode was 37 fms. north of the wait in ide—therefore the ventilation was exceedingly bad. But when this communication had been effected, they would not only be able to employ a full force of men to drive the end east, which had aiready passed through 10 fms. of good ore ground, but they would also be able to put a full pare of men to continue the cross-cut north, by which one or two more promising lodes, known to exist to the north, would be intersected, and they would likewise be able to put a full pare of men to drive west through the cross-course, and to cut the lode. He thought there was sway reason to believe that the lode would be found equally as profitable west of the cross-course as it had been found east with the state had east to the head of the state of the lode. Mr. RowLaxne said he looked forward with confidence to a discovery being made in the 115 fm. level. He regarded that as a point of considerable interest, seeing that the water had sot been let down in the winse in the bottem of the 100, although only 3 fms. In advance of the 115. He had had an idea that the end was not on the tin-bearing part of the lode, sithough there could be no doubt that, from the dialiling and the run of the lode, the agent's views must be correct.

Mr. McJallas enquired what course the committee propose to pursue with respect the debit balance?

The Chalman replied that the committee, all of whom were large shareholders, had fully considered the financial position of the company, and were unaniscous in recommending that a small call should

#### WHEAL HEARLE MINING COMPANY.

A quarterly meeting of proprietors was held at the company's offices, Cornhill, on Wed-esday, Mr. RICHARD TREDINNICK in the chair.

Mr. Howle (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of ne last were read and confirmed. The statement of accounts for the querier ending

Balance (credit)			£963	7	-
Mine cost, &c. £1118 Sundries 11	2	11	1129	3	11
Tin sold 1300	12	6-	£2092	10	11
Balance last audit£ 791	18				

The report of the agents was read, as follows :-

for which it was sold. Should the prespects of the mine continue to be equal to the present, we calculate on raising about 20 tons of tin for the present quarter.—William ROTTER, Jun., William Wesley.

The CHAIRMAN having moved the adoption of the report and accounts, explained that the amount charged for costs included a period of thriven weeks, whereas only eleven weeks forturns had been charged. The thirtoen weeks of the time the amount of the report and accounts, while the eleven weeks yield realisted 1804. But notwithstanding that arrangement, which had been adopted in order to adjust the accounts, making an apparent difference in the profits of the quarter of more than 2004, and in face, also, of the fact that, owing to the depreciation in the price of tin, which had adversely affected the finantial position of the company to the amount of at least 3004, he had much pleasure in being able to announce that the operations of the past quarter had resulted in a net profit of nearly 201. He wished it to be distinctly understood that although shareholders had entrusted him with proxise for more than half of the shares into which the undertaking was divided, it was not his intention to use those proxies upon the present occasion, deeming it the better course that the meeting should itself determine whether the balance standing to the credit of the profit and loss account, which now amounted to just upon 10004, should be carried forward, or whether any proportion of it should be applied to the purposes of dividend. With those few remarks, he would leave the matter to the decision of the meeting, and would merely say that he should be applied to the purposes of dividend. With those few remarks, he would leave the matter to the decision of the meeting, and would merely say that he should be applied to the purposes of dividend. With these few remarks, he would leave the matter to the decision of the meeting, and would merely say that he should be applied to the purposes of dividend. With these few remarks, he would

to them of something like 8007.

The report and accounts were then unanimously received and adopted.

Mr. W. Lexkan begged leave to propose that a dividend of 5s, per share should be declared out of their maiden profits. He had the greatest confidence in making that proposition, because he believed Wheal Hearle would prove a leasting and valuable mine. The property was situated in one of the finest districts in the county, and he sincerely hoped that the shareholders would receive many substantial dividends for years to come. He thought they should rest perfectly satisfied with their investment, for he did not think they would ever regret having become connected with the undertaking.

Mr. HUGHES suggested a dividend of 10s, per share.

A SHARKENOLDER should oppose any proposition for dividing a larger sum than had been actually earned.

A SHAREMORDER SHAREM STATES AND ASSESSED AS A SHAREMORDER SHAREM SHAREM

W. Lelean said an advantage was gained by paying ready money for materials.

Mr. W. Lelean said an advantage was gained by paying ready money for materials.

After some further discussion, it was unanimously resolved that a dividend of 5s, per hare be declared, payable forthwith.

It was agreed that Mr. Hoyle should communicate with the shareholders to ascertain heir views upon the propriety of appointing a committee, and that a special general meeting should be called to determine the question.

The usual votes terminated the proceedings.

# UNITED MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

A special general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the a as, on Thursday, -Mr. CHARLES MORRIS in the chair.

Mr. WILLIAM BROWNE (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the ninutes of the last were read and confirmed.

Mr. William Browne (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were read and confirmed.

The Charran said the object of the present meeting was, as proprietors were aware, to confirm the resolutions passed at the last meeting. As the subject was fully discussed at that meeting, he would at once read the resolution, which was as follows:—"That the resolution passed at the extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders to the effect, 'That this meeting consents to and approves of the dissolution of the association, pursuant to the 58th clause of its Deed of Settlement, upon the principle that its assets and liabilities be transferred to and assumed by a new company, proposed to be formed with limited liability, under the Joint-Stock Companies Act, and upon all the shares on the Association beline exchanged for shares in such new company,' be and the same is hereby confirmed.—Mr. J. Tulkirs suggested that the new company should be registered from July 1, so that the whole of the accounts at home and in Mexico could be arranged up to the end of June.

Mr. Joseph Tranzers Sentra (the company's solicitor) said that the company could be registered on July 1, with its new Ardicies of Association, without the smallest difficulty. A Paccauxron enquired whether thus sitering the constitution of the company's under the provisions of the Limited Liability Act, by which many obsolete clauses in the present Deed of Settlement would be got rid of.

Mr. SETRI (in answer to a question) stated that he fully explained at the last meeting that the object of placing the shares at 301, was merely for the convenience of having a

round sum. Registering the company with limited liability made no change whatever in the status or condition of the company.

The question was put, and the resolution was unanimously confirmed. Seven of the largest shareholders were appointed to act with the present directors of the association, for the purpose of taking the proper measures for effecting and completing the final dissociation of this association; and it was resolved that the draft Articles of Association of the new company, prepared by the solicitor, be taken into consideration, and settled by and under the direction of the present directors and the committee of shareholders.

The Sucantant, in answer to a question, replied that, after providing for every liability, and including the remittances expected, there was left a credit balance of 41721.

Mr. Goddan and the prolonged absours of the directors, who had infilled their duties with dilligence and with honour, and had only taken the small sum of 1004. or 1604, between them. He considered it the duty of the shareholders to recognise these sheagations of the directors. He was very maps in these matters, because he usually took the opposite slave holders would amend his proposition. He would propose that the aum of 3004, be shareholders would amend his proposition. He would propose that the aum of 3004, be shareholders would amend his proposition. He would propose that the aum of 3004, be shareholders would amend his proposition. He would propose that the aum of 3004, be shareholders would amend his proposition. He would propose that the aum of 3004, be shareholders would amend his proposition. He would propose that the aum of 3004, be shareholders would amend his proposition. He would propose that the aum of 3004, be shareholders would amend his proposition. He would propose that the aum of 3004, be shareholders would amend his proposition. He would propose that the aum of 3004, be shareholders would amend his proposition. He would propose that the payment of advidanch. The Crammars and the sha

# WEST CANADA MINING COMPANY.

The third ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's office Queen-street-place, on Thursday,—Mr. WM. GLADSTONE in the chair.

Mr. J. W. Vernon (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, after as subjoined report of the directors was read:—

Mr. J. W. Vermon (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, after which the subjoined report of the directors was read:

The period since the last annual meeting has been one of much anxiety to the directors, by reason of the unhappy compileations existing in America, and the delay and difficulty mot with in the transport and sale of the produce of the mines. The whole of the parcel of ore belonging to the year 1860, referred to in last report, as having been intercepted by ice in transit from the mines, was not sold until as late as the month of Dec. last, and the greater portion of the produce shipped during the past season has been disposed of during the early months of this year only. These circumstances have caused much financial embarrassment, and necessitated the continuance for many months of a large loan from the company's bankers, secured by the guarantee of some of the directors and principal shareholders. The printed statement of accounts recently circulated amongst the proprietors will have shown that the profit on the twelve months ending Dec., 1861, amounts to the sum of 75011. 13s. 11d., and the directors have pleasure in adding that all the ores shipped for which credit has been taken have been realised at the actual figures stated in the accounts. An improved state of the copper market in America during the last faw months has fortunately enabled large sales of the ores to be made in that country at prices which have very favourably affected the result of the opperations of the past year, which must have presented a different aspect had the produce been brought to Liverpool at the high freights demanded, and sold at the low price of copper ores which have so long ruled in England. The remittances lately received from New York on accounts of the sales thus made have consideredly essect the financial position of the company, and permitted the repayment of a large portion of the lone line curred. It is the hope and expectation of the directors that they will soon have sufficient funds

year's accounts showing another good balance of profit. The directors going out of office on this coasion are Mr. Wm. Gladstone and Mr. T. Close, both of whom are willing to serve again if re-elected, and Mr. J. George offers himself for re-election as auditor. Mr. Richard Tation then read the managers' report, as follows:—

We are glad to be able to state that the returns from the mines during the past year have shown a notable increase, when compared with the quantity of ore obtained in the previous 12 months, whilst the cost per ion of raising and preparing this produce for shipment has been about the same as it was in 1860, and as large portion of the ore has been disposed of in America at very fair prices, a handsome amount of profit has resulted upon the operations of 1881.

Wellington the operation of the operation of the ore in this mine, either in the yield of ore from the various workings or in its quality, which continues to be such as to require a large quantity of staff to be raised to give a ton of dressed ore of the usual percentage. The appearance of the deepest parts lead us to hope that a good rate of production may be kept up for the present year, and from some of the works of trial going on, and which the agents recommend should be vigorously prosecuted, there is much reason to expect further discoveries of ore.

Corpers Bar Minks.—The development of this property has been actively pursued during the past year, and although a great deal of work to effect this object, such as the sinking of shafts and winzes and the driving of levels, has had to be pushed forward, a large return of ore has at the same time been obtained from the stopes. Much difficulty has been experienced in the sinking of the new engine-shaft on the most westerly part of this mine, from the hardness of the lode, and the quantity of the water and stuff to be halled from the shaft and

Mine cost, shipping, charges, royalties, &c. 37,303 11 2=£45,211 1 2

Leaving profit balance .......£7,501 13 11

The profit and loss secount shows—balance from previous year, 91201. 11s. 11d.; ft this must be deducted 12501 carried to depreciation fund, 7501, carried to reserve fur and 2741. 12s. 3d. loss on realising ores of 1860—together, 22741. 12s. 3d.: leavi 68511. 19s. 2d., which, added to the profit on the year's working, 75011. 13s. 11d., sho an aggregate realised profit of 14,3531. 13s. 1d.

66511. 19s. 2d., which, added to the profit on the year's working, 75011. 19s. 11d., shows an agregate realised profit of 14,5531. 13s. 1d.

Mr. Gower enquired to what extent the depreciation fund was to be increased?
Mr. Closs said that if the recommendation contained in the report were carried out it would stand at 45002.

Mr. Gower sake to what extent, then, was that fund to be carried?
Mr. Closs said that no limit had been fixed, but it should cover not only the cost of their outlay upon the property, but also that of the property itself.
The Chainman send on the property of ore shipped, or ready for shipment, at the mine, which would come into the accounts if the company were wound-up at once, but their object was to remove the item for the Wellington Mine from their assets by the time the lease expired.

Mr. R. TAYLOR, in reply to shareholders, stated that the Wellington Mine was held at a royalty from the Montreal Mining Company—a Canadian company, which had worked the Brace Mine, adjoining. Steps had been taken for the renewal of the lease of the Wellington Mines—but the directors were not necessary.

Mr. Horse received the arrangement would be completed. In the event of the lease of the Wellington Mines—but the directors were not necessary.

Mr. WILLIAMS enquiled that the arrangement would be company might take their plant at a valuation. Were the lease not renewed, their company could cease making exploratory works, and remove all the ora discovered; this would leave the mine almost valueless to anyone. The Copper Bay Mine, however, was the richest part of the property; this belonged to another Canadian company, and their lease had 12 years to rm.

The Chainman said it was satisfactory to find that the first was the vest of the recommendation of the lease of the Wellington Mines—but the directors were not not be the receiption of the opportunity works, and remove all the ora discovered; this would leave the mine almost valueless to anyone. The Copper Bay Mine, however, was the richest part of the head

it, all their reserved profit had gone to form the

fitable concern.

Mr. Richard Taxlon said that they bad plenty of time to it had five years to run, and they usually considered three yectent in Cornwali to ensure every advantage to the leases.

The reports and accounts were then unanimously adopted close were re-elected directors, and Mr. George auditor; and to the Chairman and Messrs. Taylor, the meeting separated.

GREAT BARRIER LAND, HARBOUR, AND MINING OL

The fifth ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the office of the many, No. 117, Bishopsgate-street Within.

Colonel BAZALGETTE (the Chairman of the board) product. Mr. J. H. MURCHISON (the secretary) having read the notice abmitted the report of the directors, as follows:—

It is again the dairy of your discovers to report the progress make interespectations of the Albert's A. Idone as general image, and that service is the projection of the Albert's A. Idone was not at the date of his land department in the property of the project of the projec

occasion met the shareholders with greater pleasure, or with measurements of the undertaking. They also feel justified in expressing tist of mind have now the services of a gentleman, devoting his undivided station at six interests of the company, from whose management may be eight and being eligible they offer themselves for re-election. Your discovering the company for the service of the company for the compa

himself for re-election.

The Chainmax said the report entered with such great length and with such into the actual and prospective position of the undertaking that he need only in the board would be giad to furnish proprietors with any further information. Mr. Laune enquired to move the reception and adoption of the report as assets. Mr. Laune enquired the terms of the agreement under which are launes?—The SECRETARY replied that the company got half the profess, as thirds of the increase in the stock.

Mr. THOMPSON was glad to find that the arrears of call were now reduced to guild profession and adoption of the profession and appropriate that the company got half the profession and the profession are professional and the profession are professional and the profession and the prof

Mr. Thompson was glad to find that the arrears of call were now related to minimal amount.

A PROPRIETOR said it was satisfactory to find that the directors were taring the tention to the breeding of sheep, for he knew from experience that solding row would give such a speedy return.

Mr. Wilklams enquired whether any operations were being presented in the work with the company of the company of the company to be formed; and the source it was formed in would it be for the Great Barrier Company.

A PROPRIETOR complained that the report had not been sent remained in the to the meeting.

of the companies of the motion Mr. J. Two.
He had know that sharehol The resoluti Mr. MICHA

Mr. Buschio Mr. Lamb a Mr. Moxon to bellicate to confic Mr. J. V. 2 The Chains two auditors two auditors in the meeting, i should be two but he though saditors. If support the re Mr. P. Was Mr. Thomps

wasing speech Mr. HALL a faction to the The question Mr. THOMPS the accounts f.
The remune
A unanimous
meeting be give
to the interest
The CHAIRM
wild hopes, he

Mr. H. B. H

their agent, they evidently had a man of deeds rather than words. Their agent their agent, they evidently had a man of deeds rather than words. Their agent defeuly not a man who said much but did little, for, according to his own assertance is was afraid to speak his mind with regard to the property lest he raised expects was afraid to speak his mind with regard to the property lest he raised expects was afraid to speak his mind with regard to the property state in the services of so and property in a favour of Mr. Allom. As to the report itself, it was the most satisfactory in a favour of Mr. Allom as their agent, but for having conducted the afrairs the services of such a man as their agent, but for having conducted the afrairs as the man as their agent, but for having conducted the afrairs have been also being the man of the man was put and carried unanimously.

I mource begged to propose the re-election of Mr. Michael Hall as director. I man Mr. Hall for many years, and the least he could say in his favour was sucholars could not select a better man to respressent their interest, seekistion, having been duly seconded, was put and carried.

MICHAEL HALL thanked the proprietors for this renewed mark of their confidence, it ends after the second of the se

be board.

By board,

By board,

By mored the re-election of Mr. T. Moxon, as director.

By mored the proposition, which was put and carried unanimously.

By a seconded the proposition, which was put and carried unanimously.

By a second the proposition, which was put and carried unanimously.

By a second the proposition of the propos

sums to believe that the company was not made to make a point of the manufacture and the manufacture was re-appointed auditor.

Mr. J. V. N. Baraldertz was re-appointed auditor.

Mr. J. V. N. Baraldertz was re-appointed auditors. Mr. Hancock, had died since the cases and the manufacture was a vacancy.—A Propulation thought that in the ment state of the company one auditor was amply sufficient.

Mr. Teorisos was of a different opinion, for be thought it was necessary that there had be two auditors. He did not mean anything disparaging to the present auditor, and the thought it would be more auditoration to the company of the company of the manufacture of the manufacture

secommendation.

nour said, as it was the opinion of Mr. Thompson that there should be

r, be (Mr. Wright) did not know any person who could better fill the

r, Thompson himself. He would, therefore, purpose that Mr. Thompson b

ditor in the room of Mr. Hancock, deceased.

see wished to say that he did not intend his remarks in any way as a car

see wished to say that he did not intend his remarks in any way as a car

spech. (Laughter.)

Hatt said if Mr. Thompson would accept the office it would give general satisjet the directors as well as the shareholders.

question was put, and Mr. Thompson was unanimously appointed auditor.

Thorson expressed his acknowledgment for this unexpected honour. As he
med a second auditor necessary, he could only promise that he would examine
sounts fairly and honestly, and without favour or affection to anybody,
remuneration of the auditors was fixed at 10 guineas each,
casinous resolution was then passed to the effect that the cordial thanks of the
gle given to the Chairman and directors for their careful and efficient attention

seems a given to the company.

The Cambrash having acknowledged the vote, said that, without indulging in any mid hope, he thought shareholders were justified in expecting that considerable profits well be mais, seeing the many advantages which the undertaking possessed and the semi cores of profit opened out. He could assure proprietors that it would be the serial colour of the board to promote in every way the best interests of the many.—The proceedings then terminated.

twenty-seventh annual meeting of proprietors was held at the head office of the ay, 13, 01d Broad-street, on Tuesday,—Mr. M. Usborne in the chair.

Mr. H. B. Hype (the secretary) having read the advertisement convening the meet

The directes of the National Bank have much pleasure in presenting to the proprietors their sew bank building the twenty-seventh annual report of the state and condition the sects, made up to the close of 1861. On no occasion since the foundation of the outy, is 1855, have the directors had such substantial results whereon to congratulate shackolders concerning the progress of the company. Although the year 1861 has these sarked by results favourable to agricultural interests, and in Ireland some mass has been experienced by the samil farming class, yet, on the whole, the industry, sigity, and economy of the people have carried them successfully through a trying seas, curing which, by a careful and discriminating employment of the reasources of tempsay in the legitimate operations of the agricultural and mercantile classes the at his been embled to realise profit for the year 1861 at a rate unprecendented in its expense, and which cannot fail to be satisfactory to the proprietors. The greatly creatly profits are to some extent due to the prevalence of high rates of interest during gais prints of the year 1861. They are, however, also due to an actual augmentant of the bosiness of the bank both in England and Ireland. The balance-sheet at the of they are 1861 exhibits a total of assets of above six millions, being the highest prever suched by the bank at the close of any year since its establishment. The identificance of the company's affairs at the of 1861. ers of the Nation nal Bank have much pleasure in presenting to the proprieto

ASSETS,

redia in Ireland. & 685,809 17
at the Bank of England, advances on builton, and at call 983,634 10
unds, Exchequer Bills, Exchequer Bonds, & Debentures 275,182 9
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se accounts were made up a dividend at the rate of 81. per cent. per annum, as dis. per share, amounting together to 35,0001, were paid in February last. is of individed profits, after payment of the bonus and dividend, therefore stood 148, 45, the paid-up was a scompared with 146,9311. 5s. 5d., the amount of undivided profits of the February dividends in 1861. The directors desire it has the stantion of the proprietors to the fact that in May, 1857, the paid-up has has was mammented out of accumulated profits from \$40,0001, to 500,0001. at the stantion of the bank have been declared rateably on the larger rate of the stanting of the the stanting of the the stanting of the the stanting of the capital in 1857 became the stanting of the stanting of the capital in 1857 became the stanting of the stanting of the stanting of the stanting of the capital in 1857 became the stanting of the at Dec., 1861, a rest or amount of undivided profits of .. £234,050 14 6

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istric At NORTH PHONIX the 290 continues to look very encouraging indeed, the ground state was an abstract that the price of cattle and of butter might be made potates. With search to the assets and liabilities, the first dive items and the was an abstract to the assets and liabilities, the first dive items are there was an abstract to the assets and liabilities, the first dive items are there was an abstract to the assets and liabilities, the first dive items are there was an abstract to the assets and liabilities, the first dive items are the search of the sear

made only 24 per cent. But if they put three years together, and took the 14 per cent. paid annually in dividend and bonus, and the 51, per share now added to the capital, he thought he might state as the avorage of the three years that the National Bank had paid its proprietors 201. 13s. 40, per cent. per annum. (Hear.) If they continued to progress in the way they had been doing they would pay in future, taking into account the addition to the capital, 10,0001. a year more in the shape of dividends than they had hitherto done. They thought the pian they recommended the best for the proprietors, because in capitalising 100,0001. of the profits, and paying 10 per cent. upon it, they did that which was double the value of a money bonus, and he thought that course better than increasing the dividends, as the directors were justified in doing. The opening of the new branch in Bayawater referred to in the report would, he trusted, be considered a step in the right direction, and that in due time it would proper as they could wish. All that he had said up to that time had been of an agreeable and satisfactory nature, but he had now in the discharge of his duty to draw attention to an anonymous letter which had been circulated about the end of March last, not only amongst the shareholders of this bank, but also amongst the banks and public institutions of London and in the neighbourhood of Bayawater, where their new bank was established. It was in the form of a circular addressed by a shareholder of the National Bank, and it was addressed to the shareholder. A more foul, malicious, and sianderous letter he never saw nor ever read, and in that opinion of it the board unanimously concurred. He need not tell them that the directors had tried by all means in their power to find out the writer and circulator of it. It had been add that they had no need to take notice of such a letter when the writer was ashamed to come forward himself to substantiate the charges which he had circulated. (Hear, hear.) The directors, howeve

authorship? (There was no response.) He would ask Mr. Serie, then, whether he was the writer of the letter?—Mr. Serle: I give you the same answer that I gave your solicitor.

Mr. W. TATHAM (the solicitor) said that Mr. Serie told him that he had control over the circulation, and that he knew who the writer was, but would not say.

The CHAIRMAN had shown the proprietors that the directors were fully prepared to meet the charges made aginst them, and they must draw their own conclusion from the refusal of the writer of the letter to come forward personally to substantiate his statements. It was the wish of the directors that there should be no concealment, but that their proceedings should be conducted with the utmost candour; and they felt proud of the position which the National Bank had attained in the estimation of its customers. (Hear.) He concluded by moving the adoption of the report.

Mr. Fowler Newsam seconded the motion. He was quite sure the proprietors would concur in the congratulations of the directors that they met on the present occasion in so satisfactory a position of the National Bank. (Hear.)

Mr. Fox considered that the report submitted to the proprietors was a most remarkable one, for although it referred to a period during which the most adverse features to the promotion of the banking interest had prevailed, yet nothing had occurred to disturb the even tenour of their way, and it showed that after 27 years the National Bank had reached a higher state of prosperity than in any former period of its existence. There might be some two or three persons who, labouring under the influence of nervous susceptibilities, if they saw a new growth of banking competition springing up thought thought that it might by possibility inflict some injury upon well established institutions. He believed that to be an utter failacy, for he was of opinion that there was a large field for banking purposes as yet wholly undeveloped, and that that field was as valuable to the National Bank as to their youthing fellow

dragged into the question for the purpose of successful and the construction of members of the board with whom he had the honour to sit. The whole affair was an attempt to extort money.

The retiring directors, Sir Ralph Howard, and Messrs. B. Hartley, E. Smethwick, and B. M'Ghie Willcox, M.P., were unanimously re-elected.

The Charman had much pleasure in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Hyde, their accretary, and the other officers of the bank, and he could not omit to mention that the National Bank had as good and zealous a staff as any bank in the United Kingdom.

The motion being put was carried unanimously, and acknowledged by Mr. Hyde in appropriate terms.

Sir Burton Macnamana proposed a vote of thanks to the directors for the successful manner in which they conducted the affairs of the bank. He felt convinced that the whole of the proprietors would concur with him in considering that the directors had nobly vindicated their character from the attack of the anonymous writer by whom it had been assisted.—The motion was put and carried unanimously.

The Charman, on the part of his colleagues and himself, returned their grateful thanks for the vote just accorded. He could assure proprietors that the only aim of the board was to do their duty, and to increase, if that were possible, the prosperity of the National Bank.—The proceedings then terminated.

#### TRUTH'S ECHOES: OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING.

TRUTH'S ECHOES: OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING. The Mining Share Market continues active, although a decline in several of the leading shares has taken place, whilst others have advanced, and in good demand. The further decline in the standard for copper ore, which took place, on Thursday, may prove a temporary check, but there is not much apprehension that It will very much interfere with general business, however much it may affect dividend mines. The usual fortnightly account took place yesterday (Friday), which passed off satisfactorily, although it proved an unusually heavy one.—Devos Costos have been in request and higher prices offered.—Wield Seron and New Seron are in demand at improved prices, and East Seron, in consequence of a reported improvement.—Sourie Frances and West Frances have been in fair demand, and several transactions effected.—East Basser, North Basser, and West Frances and West Frances and west from the continue in request.—Thorsopys have also been sought for, at advanced rates, and continue in request.—Thorsopys have also been sought for, at advanced rates, and continue in request.—Thorsopys have been more freely offered, and prices, consequently declined.—Strar Park have since improved.—Uamonne Versus are enquired for at present quotations.—Genera Souri Tologue have been in largely dealt in at improved rates, but a decline followed a report of a falling off in the tin lode; they have again improved.—East Carn Busses have been extensively transacted. The operations have been daily and large, and prices variable, but well supported by those interested.—Where the time of the proved rates, but a decline followed a report of a falling off in the tin lode; they have again improved.—General service of the service of the service of the service of the proved rates, but a decline followed a report of a falling off in the tin lode; they have again improved.—General service of the service of

into good request.—East Caradons have receded, and aithough there has been daily ductations they show a strong tendency to advance.—MARKE VALLETS have receded.—North Phonix have been in good request, and meintain the quotations.—Luddent—North Phonix have been in good request, and meintain the quotations.—Luddent—North Phonix have been more freely offered, but they are now firmer.—Herodoffor, MARY Ann, and Trelawny have been deast in.—North Trelawnys receded during the early part of the week, but advanced considerably yesterday.—Hingston Down, Reddender and Edward have been quiet.—Drake Walls are a little more enquired for at present minimum rates.

ALPED Cossols meeting was held on Monday, when the financial statement showed a debit balance of 13304, 8s., which was divided pro rate, and a call of 8s. 2d. per share made. The meeting was adjourned to Tuesday next. It appears that three months labour cost has been charged against one month's returns. The purchase of the engines, &c., is completed. The difference referred to last week was simply the expense of working the engine pending the negociation which has now been amicably settled. The well-known ability of the new committee of management is a sufficient guarantee for distant shareholders that the future development of the mine will be most satisfactority carried out. The committee have already advertised for agents, and there is no doubt but the efficiency of those relected will meet with general approbation.

At East Caradon the 50 east, on the caunter lode, is worth from 251, to 301, per fm., At East Caradon the 50 east, on the caunter lode, is worth from 251, to 301, per fm., At East Caradon the 50 east, on the caunter lode, is worth from 251, to 301, per fm., At East Caradon the 50 east, on the caunter lode, is worth from 251.

out. The Commission of those relected will meet with general approbation.

At East Carabov the 50 east, on the caunter lode, is worth from 251, to 301, per and the 60 east is estimated at 551, the new lode in the 60 west is worth 151, per All the other productive places are without change.—At North Trelawayx they intersected the lode in the 76 cross-cut, and found it to carry some good work for it is now 18 inches wide, producing good stones of lead. There is a horse of kills the lode, and as soon as it wears out an improvement is expected. The lode in winzs, 15 fathoms south of the 76 cross-cut, is still very good, and worth full 9 ew lead per fm. There are some fine stones of lead coming from another part of the further west, which appears to be the main portion.

At North Phickink the 120 continues to look very encouraging indeed, the greeasier, with rich stones of copper ore, being of precisely the same character as in winzs sinking below the 100, where the lode is worth full 5 tons per fm.—At E

portant points both for tin and copper. They have excellent courses of ore in the 162, east and west, and the stopes in back of the same level will average 1000. per fin.

Wheal Grenwille: From an elaborate report of this mine by a well-known agent, the prospects of the mine may be considered highly encouraging, and there is little doubt, should the operations which are carried on prove the continuance of the ore in the respective lodes, that the mine will become a permanent paying adventure.—
GREAT SOUTH TOLOUZ: The lode in the 100 west has improved, and is now worth 3 tons of copper ore per fm. The lode in the 140 east has been disordered by an elvan course, but the lode in the shaft continues large, and worth full 457, per fm. for tin.

EAST BASSET is reported to afford grounds for expecting an improvement in the 110 cross-cut south. The new shaft is going through a large and promising lode, which in all probability will prove productive when more fully developed. The tin lode in several places is producing some good stamps work.—Notru Basser: The prospects are considered of a very cheering character, and holding out every probability of improvement in several importants points, and especially about Grace's shaft, where the lode is in very congenial strata. An improvement has been reported to have taken place this week in the shaft, where the lode is worth 3 tons per fm., and showing indications of a further discovery.—Basser and Girlle continue to look remarkably well, and they are opening out a great quantity of good tribute ground, which will contribute to augment the future returns of tin.

Wheat Prospen (Breage) continues to improve, both for tin and copper. The 40 east is getting into the course of tin which passed through the shaft a little above, and they calculate on a rich lode for some distance. The winze sinking below the 30 east, sworth 184, per fm., and to level is full 46 fms. in advance of the 40, and, consequently, very large returns are expected by thefextension of this level. The 30, on Po

creased. They sold on Saturday, the 24th inst., 17 tons 9 cwts. 1 qr. 2 lbs. of black tin, which realised 1216. 1 2s. 66.

SITHNEY AND CAINMEAL: The operations are now being directed to the development of the Carnmeal lode, which proves so productive in the adjoining mine of Great Fortune. The flat-rod shaft is now being sunk under the 50, by a full complement of men, with a view to dispatch, and is expected to be down to the 60 in about eight or nine weeks, and the lode is expected to fall into the shaft a few fathoms deeper, the opening of which is looked to with great interest. The several intermediate levels are being driven on a most promising lode, which is producing at some points very good work for thi; and with other important objects in view, which, when completed, this mine is expected ultimately to come into the market with regular and increasing returns of tin. Prospen Universe is reported to be opening out remarkably well; as the operations progress discoveries are being made, and the prospects are so encouraging that there remains little doubt of the most sanguline expectations of the projectors being fully realised. Several improvements have recently taken place, and in the 40, west of Hill's, a fine lode of grey and yellow ore, 1½ ft. wide, has crossed the end, and improving as opened upon. At Louiss's the bottom ends, cast and west, have improved, as well as the winze in the bottom of the level east. Since the above was received it is stated that the ore in the 30 does not hold down, but the 40 end west has very much improved, — At Rosswall, Hill and Ranson University to the sole in the stopes in the 140, west of engine-shaft, is worth 181, stopes above the same level, 121.; and in the bottom, 401, per fathom. No other alteration to notice.

From Mr. Grenger Ratterns:—The market for mining shares have here.

From Mr. George Batters:—The market for mining shares has been unusually active, prices have been well supported. The shares in favour with investors in this class of securities are of a description likely to benefit mining, as the majority are in the productive and profitable class, while rubbish and speculative concerns are ignored. It is many years since the atmosphere of the Mining Share Market was so pure, and the reward is a large and remuencative business. Investments in mining shares will compare favourably with railways, banks, or foreign loans; and while attention is directed to shares like the Devon Great Consols, South Caradon, East Caradon, Deate Caradon, Cock's Kitchen, Tincroft, Great Fortune, and East Cara Brea, with a sprinkling of progressive, like Uny, Union, East Agar, &c., the business is more likely to increase than to diminish. The true friends of mining cannot be too conservative in their watchfaluess to eliminate from the market and from public notice that class of mines traded in by those whose interest it is to palm off their own wares where mining is not meant, the only requirement being a something to represent money, to be abstracted from the pocket of the neophyte. Happily this class of trading has invariably ended disastrously sooner or later to the deceiver, if not the deceiver, if not the neophyte. The public of the neophyte is a subject to the deceiver, if not the deceiver, if not the deceiver, if not the ordinate of the neophyte. Happily this class of trading has invariably ended disastrously sooner or later to the deceiver, if not the deceiver, if not the subject of the neophyte. The public of the neophyte is not to report of the neophyte of the neophyte. The public of the neophyte is not to deceiver, if not the deceiver, if no From Mr. George Batters:—The market for mining shares has been

BURREN LEAD AND CALAMINE COMPANY.—We have already alluded to this property in favourable terms as a speculation well worth notice. From a report inserted in another column, it will be seen that returns of ore are already being made, and in good quantity—8 tons of calamine and 5 tons of lead being ready for market, while there are 2 tons of smalls which must remain in hand till the dressing machinery is complete. This being the result of only one mouth's work, augurs well for the future success of the undertaking.

The Clogau Gold Mine.—The yield of gold during the week ending May 17 was 139 ozs. 19 dwts.; and during the last week 173 ozs. 19 dwts. The slight diminution in the amount for the week ending May 17 arose from two causes. In the first place, there was a slight breakage in the machinery; and, secondly, it has been arranged to separate the invisible gold fortnightly, instead of weekly. Notwithstanding the accident to the machinery the yield for the fortnight was 313 ozs. 18 dwts., against 307 ozs. 4 dwts. in the preceding fortnight.

Rosewarne District.—Rosewarne Consols and East Rosewarne are KOSEWARNE DISTRICT.—Rosewarne Consols and East Rosewarne are looking well for dividends, and a great rise in market value. In the former a good lode of ore has been cut, and in a short time, when they have more fully opened on the lode, good returns will be made; at East Rosewarne the prospects are such that I am astonished at the price the shares are quoted in the Journal; I have no hesitation in saying (if the quotation is correct) the mine is solling at less than the value of the reserves of ore. The only way I can account for this is, that shares may be held by private individuals, who do not interest themselves about market quotations, though I do not think this right reasoning; had the property been in the hands of the market, shares would have been 51, in place of 30s. to 37s. 63. Young mines, where they have passed the ordeal of making calls, and the balance-sheet shows something to the credit, are mines in which the public should livest.

THE USES OF ANIMALS IN RELATION TO THE INDUSTRY OF MAN,-THE USES OF ANIMALS IN RELATION TO THE INDUSTRY OF MAN.—
Some short time since Dr. Lankester delivered an interesting course of lectures upon this subject, at the South Kensington Museum and at the Royal
Institution, and those who had the opportunity of hearing them will be
gratified to learn that the doctor has enlarged his notes, and published them in a cheap
volume (through Mr. Robert Hardwicks, of Piccadilly). The lectures are twelve in
number, the subjects treated being silk, wool, leather, bone, soon, waste, sponges and
corals, shell fish, insects, tora, feathers, horns and hair, and animal perfumes. The lectures are of a popular and interesting character, and well calculated to instil a knowledge
of the branches of industry treated of into the mins of those who would otherwise never
study. We do not doubt that the doctor's hope will be realised—that the lectures may
bring before the minds of those engaged in occupations dependent on animal products
some facts which will convince them of the importance of having those whom they canploy taught the elementary principles of those sengences which explain the nature of the

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF MINES-CHEMISTRY.-Prof. Hofmann gave a GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF MINES—CHEMISTRY.—Prof. Hofmann gave a lecture on this subject on Wednesday evening. He entered on the subject of combination, which he said was considered by many as equivalent to destruction. This he proved to be erroneous by burning sulphur, phosphoras, fron, and sodium in oxygen gas, showing that the first two gave rise to acids, while fron produces an oxide insoluble in water, and sodium gives rise to an aikali. Combustion the lecturer defined as chemical combination attended by heat, and often by light. He then explained the meaning of the terms acid and aikali, and how these substances may be distinguished from each other. Reference was made to the combustion of hydrogen, and its application in the blow-pips.

DR. MUSPRATT'S DICTIONARY OF CHEMISTRY.—The following, among the numerous opinions which have from time to time appeared from Dunas, Kans, Perny, Horalann, Herapath, Bhands, Calvert, Horsford, Gregory, Andrews, Noz-Mandy, and others, must be not only gratifying to the publisher, but very complimentary and pleasing to the author. Prof. Anderson says—"It is the most complete treatise we possess on the subject, and is most valuable as a book of reference;" and Prof. Williamson remarks—"It is the most valuable contribution to the literature of the science."

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—The traffic receipts for the cock ending May 25 was 13,2121. 11s.

week ending May 25 was 13,2121. 11s.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS—ADMIRED REMEDIES.—Sores, ulcers, wounds, and scrofulous blemishes may be thoroughly and permanently removed by Holloway's world-esteemed ointment and pills. Mrs. Jackson, of 17, Upper Brookstreet, Derby, records the cure of her wrist, which had been for 20 years most painfully afflicted by a scrofulous ulcer, for which ahe had sought surgical assistance in vain. Badlegs, varicose veins, awelled ankies, and crystpelas soon yield to the judicious use of Holloway's cooling, healing, and purifying preparations, which generally give ease in their first application. However painful the affection may feel, however terrible the sore may seem, the sufferers, by the administration of these remedies, have been cured of as bad if not worse, cases.

LAMBURG DEFENSE ST

# Mining Correspondence.

### BRITISH MINES.

BRITISH MINES.

ABERDOVEY.—A. Edg: We have cut into the lode at the 42 for about 3 feet, and with no appearance of yet being through it. So far as seen it is a strong and kindly lode, composed of capel, spar, quarts, lack, and lead, but I cannot at present say what quantity of the latter it will produce. It is letting out a great quantity of water. All other operations at surface and underground are without alteration since last report.

BAGTOR.—W. Hosking, May 28: In the adit end going east, on Quickbeam iode, we have just intersected a large clay cross-course, which, from the appearance of the ancient workings at surface, has heaved the lode a short distance north. We have cut through the cross-course, but have not yet reached the lode on its castorn side. I shall, consequently, be unable to report its value for a few days just, judging from the more extensive ancient workings on this side at surface, I believe we shall find it of much increased value. At the shallow adit end, going west on Prosper lode, we have a gradual improvement as we gain depth under the hill; the lode is producing good saving work, and we shall be laying open profitable ground for stoping as we proceed westward. We have put six men to resume driving the deep adit level west on this lode, which is also producing ground for the wheel-pit, and the building and all other surface works are being satisfactority carried on.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—J. Mitchell, May 29: We are pushing on the cross-cut north in the middle adit level as fast as possible. The ground is a little easier for driving, and is spotted with rich yellow copper ore, which looks well for the lode when intersected.

BRONFLOYT UNITED.—J. Lester, May 28: The 40 end is now extended west from winze 11 finthoms, and the part driving is much the same for the whole distance, containing a fair mixture of lead ore, but nothing equal to that part of the lode about 2 fathoms more north, where it will yield 2 tons of ore per fathom. I have for the prefathon, so as to make the level 11 feet wi

the present.

CAMBORNE CONSOLS.—Wm. Roberts, May 28: In the 50 east, on the caunter, the clode is 1 ft. wide, producing stones of ore. In the 33 west, on the north lode, the tode is 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, mundic, and blende. We shall sample this morning (com-

CAMBORNE COUNSMESS to the control of the state of the country of t

407. per annom. The trioute pitch in the sortent is retained as the shaftmen are making good progress in sinking the engine-shaft under the 13. Clarke's tode, cast of cross-out, at this level, is 20 in, wide, and spotted throughout with ore. In the western end, on ditte, the lode as improved in Spreamance, and likely to make a scool lode again. We think the lode cut in the east addit cross-out must be Clarke's lode, and we purpose to sink a winze to the 13, so as to prove the back and ventilate this level. The eastern end on the south lode, at the sdit level, is looking better than for some time past; the lode is more regular, and we meet with occasional stones of ore. The stopes on the lode are looking pretty well. We sampled on Wednesday last (computed) 35 tons of fair quality conner ore.

copper ore.

CEFN CILCEN.—J. Williams, May 28: In the 82 yard level, driving west of engine-shaft, there is a further improvement since my last report thereon. The bottom part of the end is worth 4 tons of ore per fathom, and by every appearance of long continuance. The engine-shaft, sinking below the 96 yard level, is progressing satisfactorily, and is worth 1 ton of ore per fm. The cross-out at Gwysaney shaft is without any alteration since my last report. The 45 yard level, driving on the main lode, still continues to produce about ½ ton of ore per fathom. The stoping on the caunter lode is without much alteration, and produces some good stones of ore, but not enough to value at present. We are getting on well with opening out the north footway-shaft, and we expect to complete this lift by the end of this week. Our dressing operations are going on satisfactorily.

meatifactorily.

CENTRAL MINERA.—Wm. Davies, May 29: The great north cross continues has be driving; the character of the ground is much the same as last reported. The cross-continues is the character of the ground is much the same as last reported.

solds down, is favourable for progress, with apots or near occasionary.

a not looking so good as formerly.

CLARA UNITED.—J. Lester, May 29: The lode in the 39, driving cast of boundary continues much the same as lest reported. The lode in the 32, driving cast, is somewhat improved, yielding stones of ore, but at present not sufficient to value. The stopes can und weat of winze, in back of the 32, are yielding much the same as from the commence ment. The stuff is cleared out from the cross-cut from quarry shaft, and I have set bargain to four men to continue it on north, to cut the lode running through the quarry

and west of winze, in back of the 32, are yielding much the same as from the commencement. The stuff is cleared out from the cross-court from quarry shaft, and I have set a bargain to four men to continue it on north, to cut the lode running through the quarry. The surface operations are as usual.

CROOKHAYEN.—W. Tonkin, May 24: The engine-shaft is sinking regularly, and the water as we get down is increasing, which is a very good sign. The flookan is taking a regular inclination south through the shaft, but it is not deep enough yet to interact the quarry lode, cut into in cutting the plain in the 60 fm. level. I cannot remark on any change in the ground since my last. The engine is working well and satisfactorily, and preparations are making for droping the drawing-lift to the 60.

CUIDBEA.—F. Puckey, E. Dunstan, May 29: In the 100 south, west of Tickel's shaft, the ground is favourable for driving. We have not yet taken down any lode in the 75, at Walker's shaft, since our last report; consequently, we cannot say anything more about the value of the lode than was then stated.

CWM BRANE.—May 29: The new engine-shaft is down about 6 ft, below the 10, and we hope to have it completed to the 26 during the next month. In cutting down the sides we have discovered a little lead, but not any quantity to value. The 20 driving west, on Thomas's lode, is very kindly indeed, producing a beautiful gessan, flookan, and good stones of lead ore. This lode being an east and west one, and all in whole ground, is a very important addition to this mine, not only for its production of ore, but from its being or serving as a cross-cut, and enabling us to explore the whole of the sett north and south. The rise in back of the 20, on Tom's lode, is similar in all respects to Thomas's lode, producing from the part being taken away about ½ ton of ore per in. The level driving north of the engine-shaft, in the 20, upon Dunkins's lode, is in a large and promising lode, producing fine stones of lead ore, but for driving this lode it was

to use soun stor; 17 ing so situated, it will senable us to attach the crusher and Jigging-frames, so as to be worked by the engine, which will be of great advantage. At the new shaft we have cut a plat in the 50, and sumk 4 fms. below that level, where we have just cut a very strong voin, some portion of which is beautifully impregnated with copper, and would undoubtedly be found productive in congenial ground, but at this point it is in some dark end of stone, which is not congenial for ore, but this I expect we shall soon get through into congenial ground. Those veins, however, are of great importance, as their present course and that of the Pipe must fall in with each other north of our present works on the Pipe vein, which, judging from analogy, must greatly increase the value of the Pipe.

their present course and that of the Pipe most fall in with each other north of our pressureworks on the Pipe wein, which, judging from analogy, must greatly increase the value of the Pipe.

DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED.—T. Neill, May 27: George and Charlotte: In the deep adit level east the lode continues to produce 4 tons of ore per fm. In the rise in back of this level, as also in the winze sinking in bottom of the midway, the lode is worth 4 tons of ore per fm., and, from the favourable character of the ground in these two points, we shall effect a communication sconer than was anticipated.—William and May: The only alteration to report on in this part of the mine is at the engine-shaft, in which we have met with the cross-course sunk through it, and found the lode coming in the shaft, and which is, so far as seen, 3 ft. wide, producing stones of ore of very good quality. We have about 6 ft. more to sink to reach the depth for a 22 fathom level, or 12 fms. bilow the 10. We shall sample on Friday next 500 tons of ore.

DEVON NEW COPPER.—P. Hawke, May 23: The sinking of the shaft below the Sa is progressing very satisfactority: we are already 6 fms. 1 ft. 8 in. below this point, and we hope to complete the shaft to the 98 by the end of June. The product from the leader portion of the lode to the east of shaft, at the 83, is similar in character to what was obtained in the past week; the end for the whole of its width (6½ feet) has a very kindly appearance; at present there are dropper strings or branches of mundic, varying in size from 1 to 6 inches, dipplay gradually to the north of east, towards the leader part of the lode, and as we proceed with the driving or branches of mundic, varying in size from 1 to 6 inches, dipplay gradually to the north of east, towards the leader part of the lode, and as we proceed with the driving or branches will fall in with the lode, and the superconded with the driving or branches of mundic, varying in size from 1 to 6 inches, dipplay gradually to the north of east, towards the

will expect continue so to the Esgair-galid lode. It has continued of a highly mineralised character. The new whosi-pit foundation has been completed, and the masons are busily engaged on the walls: a very short time will see the pit masonry complete. The engine-shaft has been sunk i fm. 2 ft. 3 in., and the lift of pumps fixed down to an 82 fm. level. In the 70 cast 26 fms. 3 ft. 2 in. of orey ground was stoped, yielding from 15 to 18 cwst. of ore to the fathom. In the 60 fm. level west 1 fm. 2 ft. was driven further in the winze, opening up orey ground, and yielding about 10 cwts. to the fathom. In the 60 seat 1 fm. 1 ft. 2 in. was driven on a fine lode, yielding 3 tons of ore per fm. In the backs and sides 28 fathoms of ground was stoped, giving us, as before, 1, 2, and 3 tons to the fathom, averaging 2 tons. The 40 seat has been driven 3 fms. 2 ft., yielding from 1 to 2 tons per fathom; 4 fms. 4 ft. was risen, and 16 fms. 2 ft. 4 in. stoped, yielding from 20 to 45 cwts. per fathom. In the 32 fathom level 4 fms. 2 ft. 4 in. stoped, yielding from 20 to 45 cwts. per fathom. In the 33 fathom level 4 fms. 2 ft. 4 in. stoped driven further east; the last month's driving became less rich, but as there was an appearance of a large portion of the lode going north in the 32 and 40, cross-cuts were driven, and the correctness of the 16se was soon shown. A good orey lode is now being stoped away, yielding from 10 to 25 cwts. per fathom. The 16 has been driven 6 fms. 2 ft. further east, opening on a kindly lode, containing strings of lead, and it is expected every day to out into a rich lode. The drawing department has gone on well, with the exception of nine days, when we were short of coal. The farmers, having now finished their sowing, have again began to carry, so that we are better off. The dressing has gone through the bulk of the stuff at surface, and the result will show the highest figure we have yet attained—Shipped per Prosperity, 20 tons; per Merion Leas, 65 tons; per Catherine, 30 tons: total, 115 tons.

nnished their sowing, have again began to carry, so that we are octer off. The cressing has gone through the bulk of the stuff at surface, and the result will show the highest figure we have yet attained.—Shipped per Prosperity, 20 tons; per Merion Less, 65 tons; per Catherine, 30 tons: total, 115 tons. I will only add, that the underground work continues to look quite as favourable as previously.

EAST BEAM.—J. Webb, May 28: After driving south from the north lode we have just reached the north wall of the south lode, and cut into it 1½ ft.; it appears to be a very large, strong lode, letting out much water; what we have seen is only the matrix of the lode, containing a little tin; the underlie is very little, which accounts for having further to drive than we at first calculated. It will take some days to lay open the lode, but from what we have seen of it we are pleased with its appearance; it will be cheap for extending east and west on its course.

EAST BROOK WOOD.—W. O. Williams, May 29: The adit level, driving east, is not quite as productive the last 2 fms. driving as before. The engine-shaft is sinking by six miners and three labourers; the water is becoming quicker as we sink deeper. We have a 6-inch lift of pumps in the shaft, worked by a little machine I have had made; this keeps away the present coming water comfortably. I expect to get macons for building the wheel-pit from the neighbourhood of Tavistock, there are none to be got around here who properly understand such work. Having all the machinery on the mine necessarily required, after the wheel-pit is built we shall soon have the wheel-pit, &c., at work.

EAST CARN BREA.—T. Glanville, J. Scholar, May 28: In the 50, east of the cross-

necessarily required, after the wheel-pit is built we shall soon have the wheel-pit, &c., at work

EAST CARN BREA.—T. Glanville, J. Scholar, May 23: In the 50, east of the crosscult, the lode is producing 2 tons of ore per fathom. In the 50 west the lode is producing 3
tons of ore per fathom. In the 40, east of cross-cut, the lode is producing 4 tons of ore
per fm. In the 40, east of the western shaft, the lode is producing 4 tons of ore
per fm. In the 20, east of the western shaft, the lode is producing 4 tons of ore
per fm. In the 20 cast the lode will produce 2 tons of ore per fm. In the 50, east of the cross-course, the
mid-lie lode will produce 3 tons of ore per fm. In the 50, east of the cross-course, the middie lode will produce 2 tons of ore per fm. In the 50, east of the cross-course, the middie lode will produce 2 tons of ore per fm.

EAST DELABOLE SLATE AND SLAB QUARRY.—Gerrance Pethick, Manager,
May 29: 1 beg to inform you that we have cut down upon an immense bed of good slate,
which we shall begin to take out and make as soon as the whim is erected, with which
we are getting on as fast as possible; but the weather has been very wet here, and hindered us a great deal. Our slate comes in at about 9 or 10 fms. down from grass, and
200 feet of slate rock is visible above the level of the sea.

EAST DEVON GREAT CONSOLS.—Thos. Richards, May 27: In the 40 west the
ground is easy, and more water issuing from it than we have seen for some time past.
The engine-shaft progresses favourably.

EAST FALMOUTH.—Wm. Hancock, May 27: We have cleared up the east shaft
about 8 fms. below the surface, and to bottom; the lode is from 18 to 20 in, wide, composed of gossan, flookan, and tin, but not enough of the latter to value—a sindly lode.
There is too much water at present to sink it by manual labour. I have put the men
to open on it east and west of the shaft a two feet, so as to ascertain its bearing. The
ground in the engine-shaft appears to be a little stiffer for sinking. No other change to
notice. Th

since the last weekly report. The lower levels at expect to begin the cross-out to the lode after pay day.

EAST ROSEWARNE.—J. James, May 24: In Hallett's shaft, sinking below the 55, the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 161. per fm. The stope over this level is worth about 161, per fathom. In the 65 west the lode is 5 in. wide, worth 141. per fm. The stope over this level is worth about 161, per fathom. In the 56 west the lode is 8 in. wide, of a kindly appearance, and producing a little ore, but not to value. In the winze below the 43 west the lode is 9 in. wide, worth 161, per fathom. In the stope west of said winze the lode is worth about 241, per fm. There is no change to notice in the 43 cross-coult. We are putting down the rods in Hallett's shaft and shall get them to work shortly.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, Wm. Bennetts, May 28: The lode in the engine-shaft is about 18 in. wide, producing stones of tin. In the 45 cast the lode is not yet clear of the cross-course, it is 16 in. wide, producing a little ore and tin. The lode in the 35 cast is 4 ft. wide, of cross-an, quartz, and peach, producing some good tin, worth 61. per fathom, and very kindly. The lode in the winze slightly below the 35 west is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, yielding grey ore and tin, worth 101, per fathom. We are getting on very well with the stamps, which we hope will be working by the time calculated.

EAST WHEAL MARTHA.—J. Richards, May 29: In taking down the lode in the adia level, driving casts of the engine-shaft, we find it producing if fairly and efficiently prosecuted.

EAST WHEAL BUSSELL.—John Goldsworthy, May 28: The part of the lode now

adit level, driving east of the engine-shaft, we find it producing gossan or superior quanty, quartz, capel, and mindic; altogether as fine a lode as could be wished for at this depth. There is no doubt it will prove highly productive and produble if fairly and efficiently prosecuted.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—John Goldsworthy, May 28: The part of the lode now being cut into in Fewir's cross-cut, in the 110 north, is looking exceedingly promising, and letting out a quantity of water. The lode in the 100 east is 3 feet wide, producing saving work, and looking promising to further improve. There is no change in any other bargain throughout the mine to notice since reported on Monday.

FURZE HILL WOOD.—T. Gregory, May 28: The new south lode, west of the cross-cut, is from 20 in. to 2 ft. wide, worth 16!, per fm., and is driving for 21s, per fm. We shall commence to drive east on this lode to-morrow, and also set a rise in the back of the same level, for the purpose of ventilation, and laying open stope ground in a good lode. We have no change to notice in any other part of the mine.

GAWTON.—G. Rowe, May 24: We still continue the drivage in the 36 west, on the north part of the lode, for the purpose previously referred to, and have not taken down the south or ore-bearing part during the week, but find it looking well home to the part where taken down nearest the end. We have commenced stoping the lode in the back, about 5 fms. below the present end, where the lode is full 5 ft. wide (carried), and no south wall seen as yet, which will yield 3 tons of ore per fm. for some distance. There is no change to notice in any other points of openation since inst reported on. Our drawing machines, &c., are occupied nearly all their time in attendance to the 36.

GREAT BRIGAN.—T. Trelease, 6, Oates, May 24: We are getting on very well in regard of getting ready for receiving the pitwork for our plunger-lift, and hope in the early part of next week to send down the bottom, and shall complete the work by this day fortinght, when we

s high as can be expected in such ground. The load does not as present yie a my ore ovalue.

GREAT RETALLACK.—W. H. Reynolds, May 26: The lode in the 53 east is spotted with copper, and in the shaft it is of a kindly character for copper.

GREAT SOUTH TOLOUS.—J. Daw, May 29: The lode in Lyle's shaft is much the ame as last reported; the men are now employed in cutting cistern plat, and preparing o fix the pitwork, which will taken about a fortnight or three weeks longer to complete, in the 140 east not much of the lode has been taken down; it is still producing tinstuff, not not so rich as last reported. The lode in the 100 west is very much improved; it is ft. wide, producing 3 tons of copper over per fni.

GREAT TREGUNE CONSOLS.—Wm, Richards, May 29: Very little has been done a sinking Hobler's shaft in the past week, in consequence of the men having been sinking Hobler's shaft in the past week, in consequence of the men having been

2 ft. wide, producing 3 tons of copper ore per fall.

GREAT TREGUYE CONSOLS.—With Richards, May 29: Very little has been done
in sinking Hobler's shaft in the past week, in consequence of the men having been
engaged fixing the late sinking. Hift in a cistern, and otherwise altering the pitwork;
this work being finished, the sinking will now go on without interruption in a lode
4¼ feet wide, with kindly indications for producing copper ore. The lode in the winze
in the bottom of the 80 is 5 feet wide, easy for progress, and contains a good branch of
ore on the footwall, with good indications for anticipating an improvement as we get
down. The lode in the stopes in the back of the 80 is not so good at present; unless it
improves during the coming week, I advise that it be suspended, and the men put to
push down the winze in the 80, with all the force that can be brought to bear upon it.
GREAT WHEAL MARTHA.—H. Richard, May 29: The engine-sheat is sunk below
the 52 upwards of 4 fms, and the ground still remains equally good for sinking. We
commenced cross-cutting the lode in the 52 east on Tuesday last; the part already seen
is precisely the same as in the level above over this point before reaching the south or
orreportion of the lode. We have intersected a small cross-course in the 52 west; the
lode is letting out water freely, and very warm, which is a good indication of mineral
being found in that direction. We shall commence sinking a winze below the 30, which
has somewhat improved during the past week, and promises further improvement. The
tribute pitches are much the same. We shipped, yesterday, 80 tons of coppery mundic,
and 38 tons of mundic, shall weigh of April ores this afternoon, and to-morrow sample
for May. We have also a large quantity of coppery mundic now on the floors, which we
shall sample as soon as convenient.

HARWOOD.—J. Race, May 24: There is no change of importance in the mine since
my last. We weighed off 6 tons of lead ore on Thursday; sold at 114. 15s. per ton at
the mine.

my last. We weighed off 6 ions of lead ore on Thursday; sold at 11t. 15s. per ton at the mine.

HOLMBUSH.—May 37: In the 175, east of shaft, the lode is improving, and ground favourable for driving. The 160, west of shaft, is yielding good stones of copper ore. In the winze sinking in the bottom of the 160, west of the lead lode, the lode is worth 5 tons per fm. No. 2 winze, west of the lead lode, worth fail 301, per fm. The pitches on Hoimbush lode are a little improved. In the 20, east of Wall's shaft, on fisp-jack lode, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, yielding 2 tons per fm. We are busily engaged in dreasing and preparing copper and lead ores for the next sampling.

KELLY BRAY.—S. James, May 24: The lode in the stopes in back of the 75 east is producing 1½ ton of ore per fm., and looking kindly to improve ere long. The lode in the 35 cast is large and kindly, producing 2 tons of good ore per fm., and the ground is easy for progress. We shall make a communication with the rise in back of the 45 and the above-named level in a few days from this time, after which there will be good ventilation, and a quantity of tribute ground laid open. No change in the tribute department in the past week.—Eastern Mine: In the 70 east we have just passed through a cross-course, which has disordered the lode for the time, and we purpose driving south a cross-course, which has disordered the lode for the time, and we purpose driving south a cross-course, which has disordered the lode for the time, and we purpose driving south a cross-course.

at the above-named level, as we consider the main part of the lole has give of the that direction, east of cross-course. There is no change to notice is any other styles and the mine since my last communication.

LADY RERTHA.—Capts. Harpur and Metherell, May 28: In the 58 were we may present driving by the side of the lode; when last cut into it was compared of course. The lode in the 35 cast is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, composed of peach, mande, and some stones of ore; the ground in the end is moderably only driving and into the north in order to ascertain whether there is another portion or branch of his war into the north in order to ascertain whether there is another portion or branch of his worth 3 tons, or 15M, per fm. In the 30 cast the lode is 4 ft. wide, compared of said into the north in order to ascertain whether there is another portion or branch of his worth 3 tons, or 15M, per fm. In the 30 cast the lode is 4 ft. wide, compared of said into the north in order to ascertain whether there is another portion or branch of his worth 3 tons, or 15M, per fm. In the 30 cast the lode is 4 ft. wide, compared of said rise above the back of this level will be taken down one day during the war. In the stopes below the bottom of the 30 the lode is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, consisting of past, ration to notice in the tributa department, with the exception of the plich is last the 41 west. In the new castern shaft we have crected the horre-whim, divided he said fixed footway, &c., and the men have again resumed sinking; the ground community of the said war to the said and the said which is worth ½ ton of ore, worth 41, per fm. Nothing else new throughout beautiful to the said which is worth ½ ton of ore, worth 41, per fm. Nothing else new throughout beautiful to said which is worth ½ ton of ore, worth 41, per fm. Nothing else new throughout beautiful to said which is worth ½ ton of ore, worth 41, per fm. Nothing else new throughout beautiful to said which is worth ½ ton of ore, worth 41, per fm. Nothing else new throughou

cient to drive as more. This work can be completed, with an additional right hand a same for 301, or 401.

MOLLAND.—J. Bennetts: The engine-shaft is now down for a 62, and the me a driving north to cut the north part of the lode, which I presume cannot be very first the ground, however, is hard, and the water quick. The communication between the ground, however, is hard, and the men are again stoping—four men in the best of 32 and the 20 is completed, and the men are again stoping—four men in the best of 42 east, where the lode is producing 1½ ton of ore per fim. Betty thing is in god wet. So east, where the lode is producing 1½ ton of ore per fim. Betty thing is in god wet.

of ore dressed, and 2 tons more nearly fit for the market. We have 40 tens of bins ready for saile.

\*\*NEW BIRCH TOR AND VITIFER CONSOLS.—J. Lean, J. Symons, May II; Hambley's Shaft: This shaft is now in regular course of sinking below the 31; is not taken down, but it is large, and as far as seen of a very promising speamans. It has 24 west the lode is disordered by cross branches, consequently poor. In the 36 east, on north lode, the lode is divided into two branches, which are proxing such it in; we hope that these branches will soon form a junction. Up to the joint of the vivial on the lode produced good work. In the 12 east, on north lode, the lost size in the 12 east, the lode is 1 foot wide, producing the for some time past.—Lanco's: In the 12 east the lode is 1 foot wide, producing stone of tim. We are progressing satisfactorily with stopping, and securing the deep sit we. Fitches here are rather improved than when last reported on. Since the slow written there has been an improvement in the 24, east of Hambley's (north lode). NORTH BASSET.—T. Glanville, May 28: In the 102, west of Lyris shaft, we driving on the north part of the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing stone of shaft about 3 tons of copper ore per fathom; the south part of the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing stone for shaft about 3 tons of copper ore per fathom; the south part of the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing stone for shaft about 3 tons of copper and tin ores.

ore. At Grace's shaft the north part of the lode is 216 ft. wide, producing fer beings of shift should 3 tons of copper ore per fathom; the south part of the lode is 216 ft. single producing stones of copper and tin ores.

NORTH BULLER,—J. B. Delbridge, May 24: In King's fist-red shaft the lose is from 10 to 12 in. wide, composed of iron, peach, and mundic; ground favorable fishing, and not much water. In the 78 cross-cut there is no change to note. All things are much as usual.

NORTH BOLCOATH—May 26: The lode in the 47 east has improved, and is now worth 37, per fine; this end is at present a little over 3 fns. sfrom the shaft, and with the shaft of the core, course on the eastern after of which we expect a good run of ers. I rayer, J. Granfell, May 28: The lode in King's enjased is at present applit by a horse of killer, it is now, however, tooking very premising, at will produce 1 ton of orce per fathom. The ground in the 60 wast is more favourised of viving; the lode is presenting a better appearance, and is producing good issued in the 50, which is down 7 fnm., the lode in the 40 wast is more favourised the blook in the 16 wast in the 10 which is down 7 fnm., the lode in which is worth fully 35, per fa. Wise taken down the lode in the 40, east of Bonnett's shaft, and are gids to say it is bolt, very well, being worth fully 14f, per fm. This end is opening us some good time ground; as a proof of this we may observe that the rise 554 (fm. shilled the switch the rise above referred to is worth 10, per fm. The writes and the gids of the with with the rise above referred to is worth 54, for of ore prathom. This wise blook with the rise above referred to is worth 54, for of ore prathom. The instant with the rise above referred to is worth 54, for of ore prathom. The wine shift when the first of the standard or notice.

NORTH GREAT WORK,—J. Popp., jun., May 23: The lode in the 16 in little and the standard or notice.

Ilteration to notice.

NORTH GREAT WORK,—J. Pope, jun., May 23: The lode in the 16 is issist more water than it has been for some time past, which looks kindly for an increase of the lode very soon. The lode in the winza sinking below the 10 or the fully as good as when I last reported on it.

May 27: The lode in the 10, east of Thomas's shaft, has made some improvements.

— May 27: The lode in the 10, east of Thomas's shaft, has made and since my last: now worth about 41, per inthom.

NORTH LAXEY.—R. Rowe, May 27: I am glad to say the lode ism NORTH LAXEY.—R. Rowe, May 27: I am glad to say the lode is the shaft sinking below the 35 within the last few days—more ore that seen in the before. There is more lead in the 38 end also, driving soul report. I will write further particulars when I visit the mine on Frida NORTH MINERA.—May 29: At Pugh's shaft the 45 yard irrel, do tinues worth 201, per fm. for lead. The stope in back of this level is will be applied to the stopes in the 25 yard level. The cross-cut routh profit of lead, and is very promising. At the eastern shaft the 15, driving favourably, and produces a little lead; the same level, driving sing favourably, and produces a little lead; the same level, driving sing favourably, and produces a little lead; the same level, driving sing fathom. The stope in the north side is worth 201, per fm. There is no in any part of the mine. Our gressing is being carried on with all possible shall sample next week.

in any part of the mine. Our dressing is being carried on with all possible special sample next week.

NOPTH PORTHILLY.—G. Rickard, May 27: Our engine has been put to wit, sit the engine-shaft let to sink, in which no doubt there will be good progress mab, at the engine-shaft let to sink, in which no doubt there will be good progress mab, at it expect we shall be in the market with ore very early.

NORTH ROSKEAR.—J. Vivian, R. Angove, F. Hosking, May 37: There is soften with the exception of the 184 west, which was then reported to be worth ore 31, with the exception of the 184 west, which was then reported to be worth ore 31, and the state of the

level cross-cut, and to all appearance it will produce several ewill take a day or two to open it.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—W. Godden, May 29: We have winze with the rise above the back of the 42, on No. 1 south lock, with the rise above the back of the 42, on No. 1 south lock, well. We have taken down the tin loce in Howeve winze below 18: in. wide, with good saving work. We have sample tode, cut, is about 18 in. wide, with good work. We have sample tode computed 96 tons; No. 3, 65; No. 3, 47; No. 4, 21; total, 390 to the 80 end, west of the trial shaft, is locking very promising. Wo more particulars next week, or when the loces are taken down NORTH WREY.—Th: s. Kemp, May 29: We have cleared and NORTH works are to though our progress has been slow. It is very difficult to get mathough our progress has been slow. It is very difficult to get mathough our progress has been slow. It is very difficult to get mathough our progress has been slow. It is very difficult to get mathough our progress has been slow. It is very difficult to get mathough our progress has been slow. It is very difficult to get mathough our progress has been slow. It is very difficult to get mathough our progress has been slow.

the 80 end, west of the trial shaft, is looking very you more particulars next week, or when the lodes are taken down.

NORTH WHEY.—Th: s. Kenp, May 29: We have cleared an assured the all products though our progress has been slow. It is very difficult to get masons in this product hough our progress has been allow. It is very difficult to get masons in this state, bood; however, the contractors have agreed to build the empire-house at at the bood; however, the contractors have agreed to build the empire-house at at the product of the present of the prese

ples own in person of the pers

much the improving improving apo, in the load; the sail. The i. At the red several

n has been named iron, on to here occure and-l stamp for of stamps,

If per fin. In No. 1 stope, behind this end, it is worth 13I. per fathom; and in the per fathom is a per fin. Since our last report we have cut a lode in the cross-cut driving this level, which is 1 ft. wide, producing some good tinny work; this is near clusters, and we have this day set to two men and two boys to open west on the list of a most promising character, and will, we believe, shortly improve. We as yet cut be does in the cross-cut north of the 20 sax. The lode in the 10 sax is a yet cut the idea in the cross-cut north of the 20 sax. The lode in the lot ange, find the same in the same in

sists a yield. 100 seep. t. this and has of late undergone a very favourable change, sie, we with Life and the control of the

when the most as the north copper and caunter lodes, in order to open on them cast measures, that we may ascertain what effect it has had on their character in notice.

Fix VEIN.—E. Burn, May 28: The new engine-shaft is down 7 fathoms. The is a bastinit clay state, and favourable for sinking. We calculate to combine the state of the combine to yield profit—the state of the combine to yield profit—the combine the combine the combine the combine to yield profit—the combine the combine the combine the combine to yield profit—the combine the combine the combine the combine to yield profit—the combine the combine t

—F. Pryor, E. Ralph, J. Cock, J. Gilbert, May 24: We have king Billing's shaft for some time, nor do we intend to attempt in a postion to take the water, which will be before our next orth, as named in our last, 70l, per fm.; we mention this for the have recently become shareholders. In the 164 end east the lode sli, but attll worth full 30l, per fm. In the 164 west there is noted on, worth 40l, ner fm. The 154 west the ledge is large, proc

which is the bottom of hart, we expect to reach the lode in a day or two than is the bottom of hart, we expect to reach the lode in a day or two than is the bottom of hard. The lode in the 20, driving north-neat on the last of laws of the lovel. The lode in the 20, driving north-neat on the last of laws of high the last of laws and the lovel in the last of laws and the last of laws and the lovel in the last of laws and la the done is distincted what, we expect to reach the lode in a day or two that is made, in the hottom of the level. The lode in the 20, driving north-east on an idea in 3½ ft. wide, worth from 41, to 51, per fm., and looking promising to immake, in 3½ ft. wide, worth about 61, per fm. The altit clearing west of Highburrow shaft is still in the control of the state of the control of the control

haft; the cities ried of a interest, and a cities to, as a cities and a

offi extrem and any of the same of the sam

ground in the cross—cut in the 20, driving north towards the branch, is moderately easy. The lote in the rise in the back of the 10 east is 10 in, wide, consisting of spar and gosen. In the adit level cast the lote is 15 in, wide, consisting of spar and gosen. In the adit cross—cut the lote is 16 in, wide, consisting of spar and gosen. In the adit cross—cut driving south from it Fields shaft is hard.—King's Lot. The ground in the adit cross—cut driving south from it Fields shaft is hard.—King's Lot. The stope in the bottom of the adit level is worth for this 30/p. per fin.

TRESHLUYN AND SCADDICK.—G. Spargo, May 27: I think we have now cut the interest of the stope in the bottom of the adit level is worth for this 30/p. per fin.

TRESHLUYN AND SCADDICK.—G. Spargo, May 27: I think we have now cut the interest of the control of the lote, but I hope it will soon drain itself. I shall write you again to—morrow. All here think we shall have a good lode.

Idea in the control of the first that we should cut a large stream of water at the interestion of the lode, but I hope it will soon drain itself. I shall write you again to—morrow. All here think we shall have a good lode.

Which has cnabled as to good lode.

Which has cnabled as to good to good the stream of resume working in the cross—cut. We commenced with 10 revolutions and are now going 8, and discharging nearly 100 gallons per minute. The rush is as powerful as if we had tapped a large reservoir—this is a good sign, but I cannot, of course, ay anything yet as to the value of the lode; where we have a supplier to the stream of the productive lode. I discovered the south or hanging—wall, which bears promise of a large productive lode. The rush is as possible in creating the lot of the large productive lode. The rush is as possible in creating the lot had gone and the lot of the large productive lode. The rush is a possible in creating the lot of the large productive lode. The rush is a possible in creating the level. All the productive lode. The rush is a possib

28 yard evel, in consequence of the hardness of the ground; it is a channel of black ground, and is considered by practical men the forerunner of a deposit of lead in the Old Milwr iode.

WEST BEAM.—W. Hosking, May 28: We have intersected the Brothers' lode in the cross-cut going seath, where we find it to be 6 ft. wide, a strong, weel-defined, masterly lode, principally composed of peach, mundle, and containing the throughout; we shall shortly commence to open out west on its course, and from its present invourable appearance. I have every roason to believe we shall have a profitable lode here. The shaftmen are progressing very favourably in clearing and securing the capitarist, dividing, casing, fixing ladder-road, &c., in the same, having during the peat tyree weeks completed 12 fathoms. The western shaft has been enlarged and secured 26 first, fowlying, casing, fixing ladder-road, &c., in the same, having during the peat tyree weeks completed 12 fathoms. The western shaft has been enlarged and secured 26 first, from surface, and the men are still engaged continuing the same. We are getting on very rapidly with the surface works, having connected the balance-book, erected the shears, and shall have the surface works, having connected the balance-book, erected the shears, and shall have the surface works, having commented the balance-book erected the shears, and shall have the same that the surface works, and much of the same character as when last reported on. The machinery is in good working condition.

WEST PAR CONSOIS.—It is good working condition.

— E. James, May 29: The south engine-shaft is now down about 6 fm. 5 ft. below the 40 fm. level; owing to a flat floor of spar the ground is not quite so favourable for sinking, but as it does not appear to be very thick we hope soon to get through it works and the lode in the 65 to be divided by a horse of killas, each part being about 8 in. wide, but at present poor; this horse of killas appears to be leaving the end, and I think in about 6 or 8 feet further ground, and is considered by practical men and observed the Brothers' lode in the WEST BEAM.—W. Hosking, May 28: We have intersected the Brothers' lode in the WEST BEAM.—We find it to be 5 ft. wide, a strong, well-deflued, masterly

WHEAL HARRIS.—J. Pryor, May 28: The branch in the end is still holding, with pots of lead, copper, and mundle; the ground is getting more favourable for the prouction of mineral, and also an increase of water. I hope soon to be able to report still

WHEAL HARRIS.—J. Pryor, May 23: The branch in the end is still holding, with apots of lead, copper, and mundle; the ground is getting more favourable for the production of mineral, and also an increase of water. I hope soon to be able to report still more favourably.

WHEAL KITTY (Lelant).—W. Williams, May 22: Old Engine Lode: The 140 end, west of the engine-shaft, is suspended, and the man are driving south to intersect the North Russoe lode.—Gowan Lode: The lode in Wickett's shaft, is opening the 50, is worth 67, per fathom. The 50 end, driving east of Wickett's shaft, is opening tribute ground. The lode in the 50 end, driving east of Wickett's shaft, is opening tribute ground. The lode in the 50 end, driving east of Wickett's shaft, is opening tribute ground. The lode in the 50 end, driving east of Wickett's shaft, is opening tribute ground. The lode in the 60 end, driving east of Wickett's shaft, is opening tribute ground. The 150 end, driving east of Wickett's shaft, is opening tribute ground. The 150 end, driving east of Wickett's shaft, is opening tribute ground. The 150 end, driving east and west of Giesier's engine-shaft, is producing a little tin, but not of much value. We are also sinking a new shaft on this lode near the western boundary. All other points of operation are much the same.

WHEAL MARY ANN (Liskeard).—Peter Clymo, H. Hodge, J. Harris, J. Stevens, May 29: The lode in the 170, north of Pollard's shaft, is 4ft, wide, worth 5ft. per fin. . In the same level south it is 2ft. wide, worth 4ft. per im. We have passed through the branch cut in the 110, south of the slide; it is smail, but producing spots of lead. Clymo's shaft, it is 4ft. wide, worth 7ft. per fin. We have passed through the branch cut in the 110, south of the slide; it is smail, but producing spots of lead. Clymo's shaft the shaft from the 160 to the 170. The stope and pitches are producing much the same as they have for some time past. We have a small control of the slide; it is smail, but produced the trip-latin the 170, and a

behind the winze, which is producing good work. In the 33, west of said shaft, the lode is worth 61, per fathom. The lode in the 22 east is more settled to the east of the cross-course; we have not taken down the lode for this week. The lode in Wilson's shaft is much the same—no change to notice.

WHEAL UNION.—Thos. Glauville, May 28: In the 18, driving east of the eastern shaft, the lode is 5 feet wide, composed of gossan, intermixed with black copper ore. The water will be drained from Moyle's shaft this week, and on Monday next we shall commence to sink and drive on the course of the lode.

WHEAL UNY.—May 21: The engine-shaftmen have commenced driving through the north part of the tin lode, where we expect to open up some good tin ground. The men driving the ends have been engaged in making a new engine pool, and getting the new boiler to work at the stamps this week; we have put it to work this evening. The water is going off at the 58, No. 3 shaft, and we hope to resume driving the levels east and west in about a fortnight. The 48 west on the lode, south of No. 3 shaft, is driving by four men, at 54; the lode is of a promising character to improve, and producing good atones of copper ore, but not to value. The 48 east on the lode, south of No. 3 shaft, is driving by two men, at 54; 10s, per fan.; the lode since last week has improved, worth St. per fan. for copper ore. The new engine-shaft is hard and spare for sinking at present; sunk 11½ fms. from surface.

WHEAL UNITY CONSOLS.—W. H. Reynolds, May 26. We have commenced sinking the flat-rod shaft below the 85 on a kindly lode. There is no change of importance in either of the ends. We shall sample this afternoon, and I will write you by next post the quantity.

YARNEKE.—R. Barkell, May 28: The 30 west is without aiteration since last report, still producing good saving work. The two stopes in the back of this level are looking the content of the ends. Unity conspecting states from the ends of this level are looking the states of the states of the share of

which has hindered as from working at the 6d. The water is now down to the back of and level. The engineer is busily engaged in heaving in the engine; the both is heaved up, and the is now engaged in faing it. We are pushing on this work as first a spessible.

FOREIGN MINES.

VICTOR EMAXURI.—William and the state of the control of the control of the working in this mine is steadily increasing. The idea in the end of Thompson's level is still worth 60, per fire. Nothing new in any other point.—haven: We are engaged in putting down in earl-safe through the old workings. This shaft will be open to the bottom of the Ministra Veschia during next month, when we shall be expained in the control of the Ministra Veschia during next month, when we shall be expained in the control of the Ministra Veschia during next month, when we shall be expained office, store-room, minors' barracks, see, is nearly completed.

Morrison's adit has sidvanced a use? to \*\*\* \*\*A.Villiams, F. Bennetts, jun, May 7: "re-set for May to ak mean, ad 84 per fin. \*\*Kent's Shall? \*\*Early in the shades for the control of the

MINING AND SMELTING GLOSSARY.—Now ready, price 2s., a New EDITION, enlarged, of THE ENGLISH AND FOREIGN MINING GLOSSARY; to which is added the SMELTING TERMS used in France, Spain, and Germany. Published at the *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, and may be obtained through all booksellers and newsmen.

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been visible during the past week, more business has been doing, and the trade generally seems to be assuming a more healthy condition. Should the strong hopes now entertained of a speedy termination of the war in America be realised, our market must be very beneficially influenced by a renewal of the suspended trade in metals with that country. Indian markets are still very flat, and the prices ruling anything but encouraging to shippers. Shipments to the Continent are increasing, and the home trade is tolerably steady. Corren.—On the 29th inst. smelters of English announced a decline in

COPPER.—On the 29th inst. smelters of English announced a decline in fixed rates of \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per lb. in manufactured, and 5\(\frac{1}{2}\) per ton in raw, making present quotations 10\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per lb. for sheets and sheathing, and 9\(\frac{3}{2}\) per ton for cake, tile, and ingot. This reduction is merely nominal, and has had no effect on the market generally, as sales were made freely at 10\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. previous to the fall, and this price is still, for the most part, steadily adhered to. The standard of ores has again fallen, which has weakened the market, and made it very unsteady, and there are rumours of prices under current rates being taken both in Liverpool as well as London. Foreign is very quiet at 94\(\lambda{l}\). 10s. for Burra Burra, 96\(\lambda{l}\). Kapunda, 86\(\lambda{l}\). Chili, and 86\(\lambda{l}\). Spanish.

is very quiet at 94l. to 94l. 10s. for Burra Burra, 50s. 12mp is very quiet at 94l. to 94l. 10s. for Burra Burra, 50s. 12mp is very quiet at 94l. to 94l. 10s. for Burra Burra, 50s. 12mp is very quiet at 94l. to 1d. per lb. under—viz., 8d. and 8½d. A fair enquiry exists for shipment.

IRON.—Railway bars are in steady request, and firm in price at 5l. 5s. in Wales. Merchant bars are in rather increased demand, chiefly for shipment to India; quotations still continue at 5l. 5s. at the works, and 5l. 17s. 6d. delivered f.o.b. in the Thames. Staffordshire makes of first qualities are slowly improving, and manufacturers show less wavering in prices. Inferior brands are as yet very difficult to move, except at entirely unremunerative rates. Swedish bars are looking up, and several specifications have changed hands during the week, at prices ranging from 10l. 10s. to 11l. 10s., according to assortment—fine sizes being scarce, and commanding the best rates. Scotch pigs have been inactive during the whole of the week, and quotations remain the same as last week—viz.,

S. S. S. M., mixed numbers.

S. PELTER.—There are at present no signs of a revival of the demand for this metal; sellers and holders, however, remain quiet, preferring to hold on rather than make any considerable sacrifice. A narcel of W.H. is reported to have about the other brands, W.H. often being saleable when other brands are a drug: 18L is the present quotation both for spot parcels and arrival.

cels and arrival.

ZINC.—A falling off in the enquiry for this article is noticeable, and orders have been taken as low as 22l. 10s.

Lead.—The great activity displayed during the last fortnight in English pig has now somewhat subsided, makers being pretty well supplied with orders; the market remains steady at 20l. 10s. to 20l. 15s. for ordinary soft quality, and 21l. 10s. for WB. Sheets are slow of sale at 21l. 10s. Spanish pig, 19l. 15s. to 20l.

TIN.—English descriptions are in fair request, and without alteration in prices. The market for foreign has again relapsed into quietude, and but few sales of consequence have been made during the week. Fine Straits rules at 115l. cash, and 115l. 10s. three months prompt. Banca is altogether inactive, quoted nominally 123l. is altogether inactive, quoted nominally 1231.

The MINING SHARE MARKET opened this week rather less buoyant, and a reaction took place in several shares, but they close much firmer, and a reaction took place in several shares, but they close much firmer, and notwithstanding the heaviest settlement ever known at any one fortnightly account, a very large amount of business has been transacted for cash, and for June 15. Wheal Grenville has again been the prominent mine, and the shares, after reaching 7½ to 8, leave off 7½ to 7½. A further improvement has taken place in the 90 west, where the lode is worth 2 to 2½ tons per fm. This would seem to show that the new caunter lode had been missed in the upper levels, and if met with as good in the 80, in a few weeks shares will reach 10%. A short supply of stock for delivery on the account-day caused the greater demand for the shares this week. East Grenville shares have also been in extraordinary demand, and the price advanced to 3½, leaving off 3 to 3½. East Carn Brea shares declined to 16½ to 17½, but railled again, and leave off 18½ to 19; on Monday it became known that the 50 east had declined in value from 8 to 3 tons, which caused the drop in price. The latest official report values this end now at 2 tons per fathom; the 50 west, 3 tons; the 40 east, 4 tons; the 26 west 2 tons; the winze, 3 tons. The mine has been inspected and reported upon by Capt. Charles Thomas, of Dolcoath, the most experienced practical agent in Cornwall, and one upon whose general knowledge and integrity the public may place the strictest reliance. He roughly values the reserves in the mine down to the 50, and close up to the ends of all the levels, at 18,000%; and that the present explorations in the mine are opening out ore to the value of 2400% monthly. He says nothing can be done below the 50 before another cross-cut is driven, which may take twelve months to accomplish. For this twelve months he calculates the mine may yield, if fairly worked, about 1800% a month, at a cost of 1100%, or a profit of 700% a month, commencing in two months' time, when the eastern shaft is holed to the 26 fm. level, and the 50 west holed to the 40, east from western shaft. But in order t notwithstanding the heaviest settlement ever known at any one fortnightly to the best advantage, he says a new steam-pumping engine should be put up this summer at the new eastern shaft, at a cost of 2000l. The geological indications, he says, seem to indicate that the ore may be found to a considerable depth. As Capt. Charles Thomas is never too sanguine, and if he errs at all it is generally on the right side, this report may be considered as a very favourable one. It does not, it is true, come up to some of the extravagant statements which have been too freely circulated, but it shows that the shareholders will ere long have a fine property, and that it is at present, what we have before described it to be, one of the best progressive mines in Cornwall. Since Capt. Charles Thomas's inspection, Capt. Pavoco, of South Frances, has also reported upon the mine, and his opinion confirms the former in most of the particulars, but he considers that the mine is opening out ore to the value of 2800k monthly, and that the reserves may be estimated at 35,000k. East Caradon shares have been flat, and declined to 42; but they leave off firmer, and in good demand at 44 to 45. The latest report values the 50 east at from 25k to 30k. per fin.; the 60 east, 55k; new lode, in the 60 west, 15k. What, however, is of more importance, the ground in the 70 cross-cut is easier, and there is water coming from the end, showing that the lode may be met with sooner than expected. North Basset advanced to 6, then declined to

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, May 30, 1862.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, May 30, 1862.

Metals, Ores, &c.

4½ to 5, and leave off 5½ to 4½; an improvement has taken place in Grace's shaft, where the north part of the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth 3 tons of copper ore per.

Great South Tolgns shares have been in good request, and leave off 5 to 5½; in the 100 west the lode has improved to 3 tons of copper ore per for fer.

leave off 5 to 54; in the 100 west the lode has improved to 3 tons of copper ore per fm.

East Basset, 41 to 43; at the meeting the accounts showed a profit of 447l. 4s. 2d. in the two months, and a dividend of 1l. per share (512l.) was declared, leaving 800l. 8s. 11d. in hand. The report gives no value to either ends or stopes, but states that 26 men are working on tribute at 4s. 6d. in 1l., and that there are four tin pitches at 8s. in 1l. At the meeting of adventurers in Copper Hill Mine a dividend of 2l. 10s. per share was declared, leaving 352l. 5s. 2d. in hand. The profit on two months was 747l. 19s. 3d. The mine is looking well, with one or two important points in operation. West Basset, 12 to 13; at the meeting the accounts showed a balance of 2355l. 17s. 10d., and a dividend of 2100l. (7s. per share) was declared, leaving 255l. 17s. 10d. in hand, besides ores sold amounting to 5970l. 8s. 11d., and to be credited at next account. The prospects of the mine are good, particularly at the western shaft. South Frances shares have been in good request, and leave off 105 to 110. Devon Great Consols, 445 to 455; Cook's Kitchen, 28 to 30; Clifford Amalgamated, 28 to 29; Rosewarae Consols, 3; the mine sampled yesterday 48 tons of ore, calculated to realise 600l. Merlyn, 18s. to 20s.; at the meeting acall of 1s. per share was made. The liabilities over assets were 56l. 11s. 2d. acall of 1s. per share was made. The liabilities over assets were 56. I.1s. 2d.

The report is very favourable, and in a short time the agent hopes to open out a profitable mine. Camborne Vean, 1½ to 2½; Drake Walls, 22s. 6d. to 25s.; East Agar, 5 to 5½. Wheal Pollard shares have been largely dealt in up to 15s., and leave off 10s. to 15s. Some fine stones of gossan have been broken at the new shaft this week.

Wheal Pollemen, 15 to 17; Grambler and St. Aubyn, 16 to 18. Guellyn shares have advanced to 29s. 6d. 25s. up to 15s., and leave off 10s. to 15s. Some fine stones of gossan have been broken at the new shaft this week. Wheal Polmear, 15 to 17; Grambler and St. Aubyn, 16 to 18. Gurlyn shares have advanced to 22s. 6d., 25s. Herodsfoot, 40 to 42. Ludcott shares have further advanced to 8t, 9t. Hingston Down, 2t to 2t. North Trelawny shares, after reaching 28s., were knocked down by mere "bearing" operations to 18s., 19s., on the supposition that the lode had been cut poor. We understand, however, that, so far as seen, it is very promising; and in the winze between the 65 and 76, which has been unwatered, there is a fine lode for lead. The shares leave off 29s. to 31s. Wheal Grylls, 31t to 33; the 30, on Fisher's lode, is worth 15L per fm. Georgia lode, in the adit end north, is worth 18L, per fm. The stopes in back are worth 25L per fm. East Grylls, 4t to 5; East Russell, 2t to 3; Great Wheal Fortune, 2t to 25; Marke Valley, 9t to 9t, and flat. New Seton shares have reached 100, 110. North Crofty, 2t to 3; North Dolcoath, 10s. to 15s.; North Downs, 3t to 4t. North Phoenix shares have advanced to 9, bút leave off 7t to 8t. Wheal Union, 4t to 4t; North Roskear, 2t to 25. North Treskerby shares have not been so firm; they opened 35 to 37, and leave off 33 to 34. Old Tolgus United, 1t to 2t; Providence Mines, 40 to 42; Rosewall Hill and Ransom United, 3t to 3t; Sortridge Consols, 9s. to 10s.; South Caradon, 3t0 to 345. South Caradon Wheal Hooper shares advanced to 26s., but leave off 20s. to 22s. 6d. South Tolgus, 32t to 35t; St. Day United, 4t to 4t; Stray Park, 3t to 36; Tincroft, 11t to 12; Tolvadden, 2t to 3t; West Seton, 260 to 265; West Tolgus, 32t to 33t; Wheal Arthur, 7s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. Wheal Basset, 9t to 96; Wheal Harriett, 24s. to 26s.; Wheal Trelawny, 15 to 16; Wheal Unity, 13s. to 15s.; Wheal Arthur, 7s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. Wheal Basset, 9t to 96; Wheal Harriett, 24s. to 26s.; Wheal Trelawny, 15 to 16; Wheal Unity, 13s. to 15s.; Wheal Irrelawny, 15 to 16; Wheal Unity, 13s. to 15s.; Wheal Luny, 9t to 9t. Gonamena s

On May 31, 1849, a lease for 21 years of the Wheal Sedley Mine was granted to Mr. Fawcett, the present Chairman of East Caradon, and to Mr. James Wolferstan. This lease is still in the possession of Mr. Fawcett, who holds it for his co-adventurers, and, so far as he is concerned, we have his authority for stating, it has never been revoked. A company was formed for working the sett, under the management of Mr. Wolferstan and Captain Seccombe, and the sum of about 3000l. was expended, chiefly in driving an adit, in which a fine gossan lode, now designated the caunter lode of East Caradon, was discovered, but after sinking a perpendicular shaft, and intersecting it 30 fms. below adit, it was found unproductive of orce, and the works were suspended, though the affairs of the company have not, to the present time, been wound-up. Early in the present year there was an intention on the part of Mr. Fawcett to resuscitate the conold shareholders some of the money they had lost. At that time other parties were found to be clearing out the adit, and they were informed they had no right to the sett, and that it would be disputed with them. Thus matters remained until last week, when a prospectus was freely circulated, of the Caradon Vale Company, offering Wheal Sedley to the public in 10,000 shares, of 5l. each, out of which the sum of 42,000l. Premium was to be paid to the promoters, whose names were withheld. This prospectus was forwarded to us as a public document, with certain enquiries respecting it, and accompanied by some of the statements which we have embodied above. In this prospectus it states—"Upwards of 10,000l. have been expended in preliminary and available works at Caradon Vale, so that the mine is already in an advanced state of development," and in remarking upon it, we said that not more than half this sum had ever been spent, and that we believed we were authorised in saying that none of the old Wheal Sedley proprietors were parties to the new scheme, by which the monstrous premium of 42,000l. was to b ever been spent, and that we believed we were authorised in saying that none of the old Wheal Sedley proprietors were parties to the new scheme, by which the monstrous premium of 42,000l. was to be obtained from the public for a property upon which the promoters could not have expended 1000l.; and we since learn they have not spent half that amount. The chief argument upon which the promoters of Caradon Vale rely, in order to justify a premium never before asked for a mine in Cornwall is—first, the richnesss of the caunter lode in East Caradon; and, secondly, that Glasgow Caradon Consols stands at a market value of 105,000l. In reference to the first, we beg to observe that the caunter lode of East Caradon was not found productive until it reached 70 fathoms from the surface (50 fathoms below adit), and to get to that depth it took the company several years to accomplish, at a large expenditure of money. Glasgow Consols immediately adjoins East Caradon, and the rich ends of the latter are nearly up to the boundary; if, therefore, any mining speculation whatever can be looked upon as a certainty, and to justify a high value being set upon it, it is Glasgow Consols; yet, be it remembered, this company started with a working capital of 20,000l. 30,000l., and has now been more than two years at work, without having reached the lode at a productive depth! Wheal Sedley is more than a mile from East Caradon. No agent in the world can say with certainty that the caunter lode passes through it; in fact, we have the best authority for stating that, taking the run of the south underlier lode, which these promoters now call the "caunter," for 100 fathoms in length—the distance it was shoded upon by Capt. Seccombe—its bearing proved to be 200 fms. north of the East Caradon caunter; and while all the productive lodes of the district are in granite, those of Sedley are in killas, and it will take at least two years to erect machinery and reach it at a depth likely to prove productive. Some stress is laid upon the fact that Wh

Fortuna, 3½, 3½; Linares, 7½; Santa Barbara, 1½, 1½, 1½; Unind W. can, 7, 7½; East del Rey, 1½; St. John del Rey, 55½, 60, 50 tas

The closing quotations for shares in new undertak The closing quotations for shares in new undertaking were-One Marine Insurance, 84, 82 prem.; Thames and Mersey Marine, 1841 11-16 prem.; Universal Marine, 2\frac{1}{2}, 2\frac{1}{2} \text{dis.}; London and Premis Marine, par; Mercantile Fire, \frac{1}{2}, 1 \text{ prem.}; Commercial Union, \frac{1}{2} \text{dis.}; Alliance Bank, 1\frac{1}{2}, 1\frac{1}{2} \text{ prem.}, ex. the new shares; Imperial Bask, \frac{1}{2} \text{dis.}; Alliance Bank of British Columbia and Vanoquevi Island, \frac{1}{2} \text{dis.}; Italian Irrigation, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \text{dis.}; Metropolitan Wagon, 1\frac{1}{2} \text{prem.}; \frac{1}{2} \text{bis} \text{bay Gas, par to \frac{1}{2} \text{ prem.}; London and Brazilian Bank, \frac{1}{2} \text{ prem.}; \text{Usa Bank of Ireland, par; Bank of Hindostan, \frac{1}{2}, \text{ prem.}; \text{Usa Bank of Ireland, par; Bank of Allianostan, \frac{1}{2}, \text{ prem.}; \text{Usa Copper Mining Company, Gilvach, and Albion Marine.}

The Old Wheal Neptune, the prospectus of which was to have appeared this week, has been postponed for a week in consequence of the word the leases not having been completed. In next week's Journal we had publish a plan and description of the mine and the detailed proposes together with the very favourable reports of Capts. H. Francis, M. Francis, Gundry, James Francis, John Curtis, Thoma Batis, John Curtis, Thoma Batis, Semmens, Thos. Gundry, J. D. Osbora, Jas. Gundry, Pater Red George Henwood, R. Kendall, Jas. Penberthy, and John Venze.

The directors of the South Foxdale Silver-Lead Mining Coppey given notice that the subscription list will be closed on June II, an shares allotted immediately thereafter. The company is on the liability principle, with a capital of 25,000%, in shares of 5% each.

51. 11s., and in the price per ton of ore about 7s. 10d.

At the Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, 2445 tons of ore were sil, in lising 34,5881. 7s. The particulars of the sale were—Average state 96l. 16s.; average produce, 16 15-16; average price per ton, 16l is quantity of fine copper, 414 tons 2½ cwts. The following are the path lars of the sales during the past month:—

Date. Tons. Standard. Produce. Price per ton. Ome April 29 ... 2132 ... £102 2 0 ... 14 5-16. £12 7 6 .... 25 9 May 13 ... 2831 ... 102 12 0 ... 13 9-16. 11 13 6 .... 25 1 Compared with the last sale the decline has been—in the standard 3, as in the price per ton of ore about 10s. 2d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month the decline has been about the same. Of the 246 m average produce of 10 5-16, and sold at an average standard of 102l 1s. 2 sl. 2 sl. 2 sl. 7s. 6d. perton of ore. The remaining 1838 tons were foreign average standard of 95l. 15s. = 16l. 1s. 6d. per ton of ore. On Just (at eleven o'clock in the forenoon), there will be offered for als 3000 m of ore, from Cuba, Cobre, Berehaven, Knockmahon, Ookip, Special, We ern Australian Mining Association, Australian, Worthing, Turkis, so ther mines.

ern Australian Mining Association, Australian, Worthing, Tarkis, other mines.

IRISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—This was neglected here for somely but on Wednesday and Thursday last it showed signs of reasonate and the bona fide dividend-paying mines have made another start speed Wicklow Copper Company shares, which were offered last week at 40. are now in request at that price; and Mining Company of Ireland shares are a shade better, all have advanced from 174. 5s. to 184., being a rise of 15s. for the wedgeneral Mining Company for Ireland shares are a shade better, all heen done at 44. 15s.; Connorrees are flat at 30s, per share, and as Carysfort at par (20s. paid). The prospectus of the Carbery Mining Company (limited) has made its appearance, proposing to raise a spain the Gortavallig Mine, on the south side of Bantry Bay. The proposite of the Carbery Mining Company (limited) has made its appearance, proposing to raise a spain the Gortavallig Mine, on the south side of Bantry Bay. The proposite of the Carbery Mining Company (limited) has made its appearance, proposing to raise a spain the Gortavallig Mine, on the south side of Bantry Bay. The proposite of the Gortavallig Mine, on the south side of Bantry Bay. The proposition of the company may be increased, nor the amount which is to be for the purchase of the mines, so that the public are left in the dark two most important questions, which is the more to be regretted at the two most important questions, which is the more to be regretted at inspectations are but too readily denounced as hazardous undertain even under favourable circumstances, and where all matters affecting interest of shareholders are laid before the public in an open and starp forward manner. Any other course is to be deprecated as injurious in general mining interest of the country. In the course of sinking the first item of Castle Howard, and close to the Avonmore River, in Avoid Wood, a strong course of sulphur has been laid open, and described a new discovery. We recollect, however, having s

The following dividends have been declared during May:-

Mine.		r sh			AII	ami
Minera			0		£900	
Devon Great Consols			0		. 81R	
		0	ő		2560	
South Caradon		7		*****		
West Basset				*****	1344	
Wheal Margaret		10				
Providence	1	0				
West Fowey		3			025	10
Cook's Kitchen	0	7	0			
North Downs		2	6		750	
		12	6		656	
Wheal Trelawny	-	10			640	
Copper Hill		0			613	
East Basset					513	0
South Tolgus	1	0				0
South Wheai Frances	1	0		*****	420	
St. Ives Consols		10		*****	400	
Wheal Owles		0	. 0		275	4
		2	6		310	ā
Dyfngwm	-	6	0		200	
Wheal Hearle	-	-	-	****	3750	
Linares	. 0	- 0			2010	
Washing .	- 0	2	6			
Total				4	E38,069	10
Total	***		•••			Model

At South Caradon Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Thos. Kittow and contr.), the accounts for Jan. and Feb. showed—Balance last and 15, 2764.

per ore sold, 84844. 0s. 9d.—11,4647. 5s. 7d.—Mins cost, merchant silk.

Jan., 31004. 10s. 7d.; Feb., 28784. 1s. 5d.; leaving credit balance, 5984.

profit on the two months' working was 24141. 2s. 6d. A dividend and be 25067. 67. Der share) were declared, and 35241. 7s.

Capt. Peter Clymo reported that the mine is still good. The prayed part, towards East Caradon are very cheering, and although there is a in the balance there is every probability of a continuance of the presset of

At Copper Hill Mine meeting, on Monday, the acc ending April showed—Balance last audt, 244. 5s. 116.; cop. 1671. 10s. 11d. dues, at 1-16th), 25131. 4s. 24.—27571. 10s. 26.— bills, and sundries, 17651. 5s. : leaving credit, 292. 5s. 25. Tes working was 7471. 19s. 3d. A dividend of 6401. (21. 10s. per 3521. 5s. 2d. carried to credit of next account. Capts. Davy as reported upon the progress making in the mines. In the 50 sof vens's shaft, on the Wheal Baller north lods, they are opening away on tribute.

At Wheal Margaret meeting, on Wednesday, the accommends anding March showed—Balance last audit, 400. 10s. 1d.; iiis meeting. 3d.—Mine cost, merchants' bilis, and sungries, 800%, a credit balance of 1837. 18s. 10d. The profit on the three most a credit balance of 1837. 18s. 10d. The profit on the direct most account.

At South Tolgus Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the as and April showed—Balance the last audit, 1121. 13s. 3d.; ore 12843. 17s. 5d.—Mine cost, merchants bills, and sundries, 2186. 4 balance, 7084. 11s. 2d. The profit on the two mouths working dividend of 5121. (11. per share) was declared, and 1911. 11s. 2d. os maxt account.

At the East Wheal Basset meeting, on Tuesday, the account and April showed—Balance last audit, 8361. 4s. 9d.; coppur on and it ducting 931, 4s. 8d. dues, at 1-16th), 14011. 10s. 3d.; sundries, 8d. it ducting 931, 5s. 1d.; lasviss Mine cost, merchants' bills, and income tax, 9291. 16s. 1d.; lasviss

at the Pr

in I th

0em 9-16 %

Whole of We shall

ere sold, re-age standard ton, 141 k. e the partice

for some day of reanimates start upwer start upwer seek at 481, as Irreland share, for the weak etter, and he are, and as a capital and to puete. The prospect when the capital and to puete The prospect when the capital and to puete. The prospect is in the dark in the total as union as understain, erers affecting it in jurious to the work of the capital and weak work of the capital and weak work of the capital and t

"bills, not surbills, not su

ounts for the the tin sold, 4338, is a lot, 13s. 5d.: laws souther working wa outher working was al, and 486, 18. 18.

1. St. 11d. The profit on the two months' working was 4771. 4s. 2d. A dividend 1. St. 11d. The profit on the two months' working was 4771. 4s. 2d. A dividend 1. St. (I.) see share) was declared, and 8001. 8s. 11d. carried to credit of next account. 1. (I.) see share) was declared, and 8001. 8s. 11d. carried to populate of operation. 2 the Providence Mines months ending Agril showed—Balance last andit, 5201. 18s. 11d.; tin sold (deduct-months ending Agril showed—Balance last andit, 5201. 18s. 11d. — 54461. 8s.—Mine cost, 201. 8s. 9d. dans), 45961. 17s. 2d.; sandrés, 18f. 9s. 14d.—54461. 8s.—Mine cost, 201. 8s. 1d. at string credit balance, 13292. 8s. 1d. A dividend of 11201. (17. per 11 string string showed—Balance stat andit, 7781. 11s. 9d.; black tin sold, 40721. 8s. 7d.—8 12478 showed—Balance at andit, 7781. 11s. 9d.; black tin sold, 40721. 8s. 7d.—8 12478 showed—Balance and 11d. 10d. per share) was made, and 7711. 10s. 8d. sp. 1348. 10s. 8d. August 10s. Nancarrow, Martin, and George reported that als oredit of next account. Capts. Nancarrow, Martin, and George reported that sold of the next account. 12 of these were working at an average of 2s. 6d. In II. Altogether 338 hands are employed, and the mine generally as a haithy appearance.

and a haithy appearance.

It the Wheal Hearle meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. R. Tredinnick in the Wheal Hearle meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. R. Tredinnick in 25%), a dividend of 254L (5s. per share) was declared. Details in another column. The Dyfugrm Mines bi-monthly meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. J. 15 in the interior of 1871, 13s. A dividend of 2s. 6d. per share was declared, let the reserve faund of 1871, 13s. A dividend of 2s. 6d. per share was declared, let the reserve faund on Capt. Davies was highly satisfactory.

It Bucaswell Mines meeting, on May 21, the accounts for three months in Bucaswell Mines meeting, on May 21, the accounts for three months and carriags, 2013t. 16s. —2072f. 3s. 2d. —Expenditure for three months, indeed, 30 of 18s. 4d.: leaving in favour of adventurers, 64L 16s. 10d. Capta. Set and John Guy state that—"Our returns of tin and copper have increased using the past quarter, and had there not bees such a reduction in the price for tin ores would have been a much larger balance to-day to the credit of the adventurers."

an terminate the proceedings, the South Crenver Mine quarterly meeting, on Thursday, a call of the South Crenver Mine quarterly meeting, on Thursday, a call of the water was made, to pay off all islabilities to end of March. The agent's report a vay encouraging character, and held out every prospect of the mine becoming that can be a low months.

The Hawkmoor Mine meeting, on Thursday, a call of is, per share and the state of the

the United Mexican Mining Association (special) meeting, on Thurste United Mexican Mining Association (special) meeting, on Thurste C. Moris in the chair), the resolution for the discoution of the association was a substance of the substance of the chair). The West Canada Mining Company meeting, on Thursday (Mr. stance in the chair), the accounts showed a profit on the year's working of its, life, so that, after appropriating 22744, 12s. 9d. to depreciation and reserve remains.

be Bon Accord Copper Mine (annual) meeting, yesterday (Mr. W. the last that the date of the last has fairly, the report of the directors stated that at the date of the last has in the segme-shaftly as down 41½ fathoms, and the 40 therefrom was faintened by the segme of the segme that the segme th is allow, the engine-shaft was down 41½ fathoms, and the 40 therefrom was taken towns the winns lode. At that time Captain Jeffrey reported that say the content of the con

ts having been received and adopted, Mr. W. H. Dickson, the retiring director,

as re-elected, and arr. A. Downey was appeared in the chair) the directors stated that on no electing, on Thursday (Colonel Bazalgette in the chair) the directors stated that on no evoluse consists had they met the shareholders with greater pleasure, or with more unidence in the success of the undertaking. The report of the directors, and details of

onfidence in the success of the undertaking. The report of the directors, and details of he meeting, appear in another column.

At the Labuan Coal Company meeting, on Thursday (Sir J. D. Elphintone, M.P., in the chair), the report stated that advices had been received from Mr. sinclair, the manager, to the 17th of April, from which it appears that the sinking or use pit is making favourable progress, that another is about to be commenced, and that oth will probably be completed by the end of October next, when the veins won will be sufficient to yield 100,000 tons of coal per annum for ten years; also that in the inerval, while the pits are in process of being sunk, a fair supply of coal will be raised for also; that the cost, including expenses of every kind, is not expected to exceed ds. per on; and that a supply of 55 tons has already been furnished to her Majesty's steam-hip Scout.

At the East India Coal Company meeting, yesterday, an adjournment

A meeting of the Mürtschenalp Copper Mine Company is convened for Yednesday next, to examine the accounts, and to decide upon ulterior proceedings.

The Stock Exchange Committee have appointed Monday a special setting day in the shares of the East Clogau Gold Mining Company (Limited), which are to be marked in the Official List.

The last day for the application for shares in the United Kingdom Shipwing Company is fixed for this day (Saturday). The applications for shares have een very numerous. The company remove to their permanent offices, 9, Fenchurchtreet, on Monday next.

LEEDS, MAY 29 .- In Mining Shares more animation has been maniested, and a moderately good business done. Cornubia shares have been freely en-uired after, and buyers are offering a slight advance on former quotations.—John MERDHEL AND CO.

SLEDHILL AND CO.

LEEDS, MAY 29.—During the week there has been a very considerable lemand for Mining Shares, an isoveral of them have advanced in price. Cornubia shares have been freely enquired for, and soveral transactions taken place, as well as in Brea Consols, North Hallenbeagle, Hebden Moor, and Wheal Prudence.—Edwand Brook, Mining Broker, 5, Bank-street.

Consols, North Halenbeagie, Hebden Moor, and Wheal Prudence.—EDWARD BROOK, Mining Broker, 5, Bank-street.

COAL MARKET.—On Monday the market was largely supplied with all kinds of coal, by the arrival of 111 fresh ships. For household sorts there was rather more enquiry, and last week's prices fully supported, with a slight upward tendency. Steam coals were in excess of the demand, and 6d. per ton reduction was submitted to. Manufacturers' coals met with a fair demand at previous values. Best house coals, 15s. to 16s.; seconds, 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.; Hartley's, 13s. 6d. to 15s.; manufacturers', 11s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. per ton.—On Wednesday there were 64 fresh arrivals. There was an increased demand for house coals, and in some few instances a slight advance of price was realised. Hartley's and manufacturers' sorts were rather dull at Monday's quotations.—On Friday 50 ships arrived. The demand for house coals further improved, and a general rise of 3d. per ton took place. Hartley's and manufacturers' quiet at last prices. Hetton Wallsend, 16s. 3d.; South Hetton Wallsend, 16s.; Braddyll's Hetton Wallsend, 15s.; Kepier Grange Wallsend, 14s. 6d.; Eden Main, 14s. 6d.; Hasting's Hartley, 15s.; Tanfield Moor, 12s. 6d. per ton: 23 cargoes unsold; 85 ships at sea.

COAL CONTRACT.—The Admiralty require the supply of 900 tons of South Wales Coal, for Nassau, New Providence.

says that "at present there are three croshers at Tangier; a ton of quartz was put through one of them, which yielded 3 ozs. 3 dwts. of gold, in addition to a \$100 worth of speciment taken out of the same lot, making the total yield of gold and specimens \$157 for a single ton of quartz."

REYNOLDS v. BUCKLEY.—In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Friday, the 30th inst, Mr. Lush, Q.C., moved for and obtained a rule visit to set aside the certificate of Captain Charles Thomas, and the verdict, if any, entered thereon, on the grounds that he has exceeded his authority in receiving evidence and determining the position of the bound-stone at the north-west extremity of South Wheal Basset sett, contrary to the terms of the order appointing him to ascertain the amount of the damages, and to the true position of the said bound-stone mentioned in the sett reterred to in the said order.

# WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.
TO THE MINITOR OF THE MINITOR JOURNAL.

SIR,—We are now at the end of May; the weather for this month has been almost throughout cold and indifferent, and in accordance with the character I foretold. The weather for the past week has been of an unsettled character, with fine intervals, as stated in last week's Journal. For the future, the first part of the next week the weather will be unsettled, the latter part fine; for the Derby, on the 4th, indifferent. To all appearance there will be some thunder storms, with hail, about the middle of the next month. I should esteem it a great favour if some of your readers will be so kind as to inform me the exact time these thunder-storms commence in their respective localities, as I am anxious to further investigate this particular branch of electrical phenomena.

26, Throgmorton-street, May 29.

Author of "The Climate of England."

	LEA	D OI	RES.			
	Sold o	n the 9th	May.			
Mines.						Purchasers.
Treweatha	10		£16 8	0		
Round Hill						A. Courage & Co.
Tamar	45	n the 23d	18 12	0		R. Michell & Son.
South Exmouth	30	the 24t	13 10	0	••••	Panther Co.
Harwood	Sold or	the 26t	h May	0	••••	London Lead Co.
Newtownards	Sold or	the 29t	12 16 h May		****	Panther Co.
Wheal Mary Ann	60		24 12	6		Stubbs, Price, & Co.
Westminster	45		11 16	6		Walker, Parker, & Co.
Maesysafa	85		12 6	6		ditto
Mount Pieasant	20		11 14	0		Newton, Keates, & Co.
Hendre Ucha	28		12 4	6		Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto	10		13 10	0		A. Eyton.
Bryngwyn	21		12 9	6		ditto
Pant-y-Buarth	19		12 1	0		Walker, Parker, & Co.
Lisbon	10	*****	8 11			
Roman Gravels			12.10			ditto
Park	30		12 8	0		Newton, Keates, & Co.
Pool Park			12 14	0		A. Eyton.
ditto	6	*****	11 10	0		Newton, Keates, & Co.

15.	40	OF		III.	
Sold	on	the	24th	May.	
ha.	Pri	ne n	er to	n.	Amon

Mines. Tons c. q. lbs. Price per ton. Amount. Purchasers. Great Work .... 17 9 1 2 .... £1216 12 6—Chyandour.

COPPER ORE AND COPPER PRECIPITATE.

COPPER ORE AND COPPER PRECIPITATE.

Sold by the Parts Mines Company, on the 23d May.

Tons. Price per ton. Purchasers.

Lot 1 (copper ore) 140 ... 27 0 6 ... J. Radley, jun.

60 ... 5 9 0 ... ditto

3 (precipitate) 19 ... 14 9 6 ... Sims, Willyams, & Co.

4 11 0 ... C. Lambert.

5 " ... 10 ... 9 0 0 ... Newton, Keates, & Co.

[We have since received a second statement, with each parcel repeated, the Mons Mine
Company being indicated as the purchasers of the duplicate parcels, at similar rates;

consequently, the sale would be 400 tons of copper ore and 83 tons of precipitate.]

#### COPPER ORES.

			_	-	at at Swamen stay at.	_
	ons. Produce				Mines. Tons. Produce, Price.	
Californian 7				6	Spectakel 77 3914 £33 16	0
ditto (	58 21%	18	12	0	Wheal Maria . 22 23 19 10	6
ditto (	85 21%	18	12	6	Ookip 53 35 29 5	õ
ditto	61 21%	18	7	0	ditto 9 3516 30 6	0
ditto	60 23	18	11	0	Bathurst 52 21 2 17 7	õ
ditto	47 2136.	18	5	0	ditto 39 2314 18 13	ě
	43 2114.		0	0	ditto 9 10% 8 6	-
ditto	59 17%	14	12	4	ditto 5 2214 18 16	Ö
Cobre	91 11%	9	7	6	Knockmahon . 81 514 4 1	0
	90 11%		5	0	Ballycummisk 30 4% 3 4	ě
	19 11%		1	0	ditto 22 14% 12 0	ă
ditto	78 11%	9	3	o	ditto 18 514 4 4	ă
ditto	59 22	17	15	0	ditto 3 26 4 23 11	0
ditto	50 2156.	17	12	o	Seville Ore 25 654 4 19	ä
Berehaven1	04 9%	7	19	6	ditto 10 23% 18 12	0
ditto16	00 934.	7	19	õ	ditto 8 14 11 14	0
ditto1	18 1114.		4	ö	ditto 5 1334 10 14	ŏ
ditto 1	12 10%.		19	ő	Connorree 1	U
Cuba1	00 1954	0		0	Precipitate 9 45 * 37 10	0
ditto	98 12%.	*** 6	17	0	r recipitate)	
ditto	90 13		19	0	Cronebane 3 26 21 5	0
ditto	47 12%.	30	5	6	ditto 2 28 23 0	
				0	Tigrony 3 2514 20 18	0
	50 20 .		13	-	ditto 2 30 24 14	0
ditto	32 18%.	10	10	0	Gloster Slag 4 614 4 15	0
ditto	20 18%.	*** 15	9	6	Slag 1 132 0 8	0
	5 71%.		0	0	Yudanamutana60 2834 22 15	0
Springbok			9	0	ditto 8 2234 17 13	0
ditto	46 27 .	23	2	0		
		TO	TAI	L P	RODUCE.	

Californian	476	 £8554	14	6	Knockmahon	81	£	328	1	0	
Cobre	442	 4995	15	6	Ballycummisk	73		504	0	0	
Berehaven	434	 3712	8	0	Seville Ore	48		457	14		
Cuba	442	 5226	10	61	Connorree Precip	0		337	10	0	
Springbok	101	 2297	7	0	Cronebane	5		109	15	0	
Spectakel	77	 2602	12	0	Tigrony	5		112	2	0	
Wheal Maria	22	 429	-11	0	Gloster Slag	4		19	0	0	
Ookip	62	 1822	19	0	Sing	1		0	8		
Bathurst	105	 1799	4	6	Yudanamutana	88		1278	14	0	
					ORES WERE PUR				-		

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

Tons. Amount,
Tons. Amount,
157 £1781 1 0
Freeman and Co. 173 3610 3 0
P. Grenfell and Sons. 325 4669 8 0
Sims, Willyams, and Co. 295 4621 10 6
Vivian and Sons. 7444, 7756 14 6
Williams, Foster, and Co. 582½, 8841 5 0
Mason and Eikington 39 728 6 6
Sweetland, Tuttle, and Co. 98 2008 15 0
Jennings and Co. 31 671 3 6

	roduce.		P	rice.			Stan		
British	10 5-1	6	£ 8	7	6	*******	£102	16	6
Foreign	19 1-1	6	16	1	6	•••••	95	15	0
Sale							£96	16	0
Totals—British, 6					-	4	rts.)		
	RAGES						-		
	roduce.			rice,			Star		
British	121/8		£10	8	0	*******	£104	4	6
Foreign	14%	••••••	12	13	0	*******	101	12	0
Sale Totals—British, 12	13 9-16 28: For	eign, 16	£11	13	6	ms (21 cw	£102	12	0

COPPER ORES. and sold at the Royal Hotel, Truro, May 29.

Mines.	7	ons.	Pr	ice.		Mines.	Tons.	Price.	
West Carado	n	79		6	0	Fowey Consols	81	£5 18	1
ditto		73	6	18	6	ditto	77	5 15	-
ditto				12	6	ditto	76	5 13	-
ditto	********	67		10	6	ditto	72	4 8	-
ditto				16	0		61		1
ditto		61		12	6		69	3 19	- 1
ditto	*********			12	6		58		-
ditto	** ** *****		9	10	6		43	2 9	-
ditto	********		4	10	6		39		-
ditto	*********		1	7	6		. Par 82		1
Great Wheal			2	- 5	0		62		-
ditto		79	2	7	0		56		-
ditto		60	9	14	6	North Downs	65	5 18	. !
ditto			-	**	ă		64		
ditto	**********		9	12	ě		62	5 16	1
ditto			-	13	0		42		- 1
ditto			9	6	6	Craddock Moor.			
ditto			2	18	6		60	A 7	1
ditto				14	6		23	4 8	- 7
South Carade			-		o		11		
ditto				17	6	St. Day United.		7 77	
ditto			7	9	õ		36		
ditto	** ** *******			9	6		35	3 4	
ditto			14	3	6		21	1 19	-
ditto				17	6	Wheal Polmear		9 17	1
ditto				3	6		35	3 6	-
Clifford Ams			3	6	Ö		16	9 9	1
ditto	*********		4	7	6	South Crinnis	56	2 7	-
ditto			1	19	0		41	4 9	-
ditto		50	3	15	0		88	3 7	-
ditto	*********		2	4	0	Burra Burra	25	8 11	
ditto			2	8	6	ditto	10	1 7	1
ditto				2	0	Duchy and Peru	19	1 7	-
ditto				4	6		9	1 17	-
ditto	********		0	5	6	ditto	5	7 0	-
North Tresk			5	5	6	Wheal Rose	27	8 4	-
ditto			5	14	6	Wheal Jane	20	3 17	-

	ditto		67	6	6	- 6	North Whesl Busy 19 5 1	8 0
8	ditto		59	3	19	- 6	Wheal Cupid 15 4 1	5 6
8	ditto					0	Falmouth and Sperries. 13 2 1	8 6
	ditto		19	12	1	6	Tredinnick's Ore 11 0	5 6
- 1				TO	TA	L P	RODUCE.	
r	West Caradon	606		£3998	11	6	Wheal Polmear 106 £425 1	4 0
	Great Wheal B	ину. 534		1520	9	6	South Crinnis 97 316	
	Ganth Classifon	ALQ		3664	. 5	.0	Perran Mines 38 128	5 0
	Clifford Amalga	am., 401		1149	13	0	Burra Burra 35 102 1	
U	North Treskerb	y 339		2035	- 5	6	Duchy and Peru 33 78	0 0
8	Fowy Consols	306		1674			Wheal Rose 27 86	8 0
				675		0		0 0
	East Crinnis, & North Downs	c 250		1271			North Wheal Busy. 19 112	2 (
-	North Downs	233		1438			Wheal Cupid 15 71 1	2 6
				, 985	11	6	Falmouth & Sperries 13 38	9 6
	St. Day United	139		440	8	6	Tredinnick's Ore 11 3	0 6
10	Average Stands	rd		. £1	16	11 (	Average Produce	.056

			16.	
COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES	WERE PUR	CHASED.		
Vivian and Sons	. 611	£3438 14	3	
Freeman and Co	. 2371/4	1435 18	0.	
Grenfell and Sons	. 44814	2509 10	6	
Crown Copper Company	. 51		6	
Sims, Willyams, and Co	. 18514	622 5		
Williams, Foster, and Co	. 944%	5369 3		
Mason and Elkington	. 418%	1612 14		
Bankart and Sons	. 400	2737 6		
Copper Miners' Company	. 80216		3	
Charles Lambert	. 19512	399 6		
Sweetland and Co	. 317	680 14	6	
		200 404 0	_	
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Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at Tyack's Hotel, Camborne.—Mines and parcels.—Clifford Amalgamated 981—West Seton 601—Tincorft 410—East Pool 363—Wheal Seton and Pendarves 266—South Frances 259—Wheal Basset 258—Condurrow 201—South Tolgus 167—East Basset 146—Camborne Vean 193—Dolcoath 98—Stray Park 93—Wheal Uny 42—North Roskear 38.—South Easset 35—Cara Camborne 35—West 701-gus 21—South Crofty 19—Crane 7—Tryphena Pendarves 2.—Total 4234 tons.

gus 21.—South Crony 19—Crane 7—Trypnena Fematres 22.—Total 1227 tons.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and Farsals.—West Basset 523.—Carn Brea 507.—Par Cousois 268—Pendeen Consols 174—Wheal Charlotte 148—Copper Hill 123—Great South Toigus 120—Botaliack 117—Fresper United 112—Treioweth 108—Great Wheal Airred 95—West Fowey Consols 82—Ensewarms United 81.—Wheal Anne 61—Wheal Buller 55—Rosswarms Consols 49—Wheal Unity 29—Wheal Jane 24—Peda-an-drea 21.—Wheal Hearle 30—Treffy's Regulus 20—South Dolcoath 15—Camborne Consols 13—Wheal Mary Great Consols 7—West Par Consols

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THE PROGRESS OF MINING IN 1861

BEING THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW.
By J. Y. Watson, F.G.S., Author of the Compendium of British Mining (published in 1843), Gleanings among Mines and Miners, &c.

1843), Gleanings among Mines and Miners, &c.

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This work has been undertaken from a conviction that there exists no work on that subject, at least that I am acquainted with, which contains that practical, scientific, and reliable information which is best calculated to advance the mining interest, and to ald those on whom devolves the direction and management of this branch of industry. With this view, I trust to show a new and reliable system of Mining Surveying, based on mathematical principles, by which the Miner's Compass may be dispensed with, and the errors arising therefrom obviated, by the introduction of a New Instrument, by which New Instrument (the Miner's Transit Theodolite) I have found to be capable of beautiful results, and will be found highly beneficial to all, and instructive to these unacquainted with the subject.

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The whole illustrated by numerous plates and diagrams.
London: Atchley and Co., Engineering and Architectural publishers, 106, Great
Russell-street, Bedford-square, W.C.

THE MINING AND SMELTING MAGAZINE for June (No. 6) Tontains an article on "Gold Mining at Clogau, North Wales," by WAIINGT W. SETTH, M.A., F.R.S., Sec. G.S., Chief Inspector of Crown Mines.

London: Published at the Office, 79, Old-Broak-streets- and by Simpkin, Marshall, and Company of the Compa

SPLENDID GEOLOGICAL WORK.—The whole of South Wales on the scale of I inch to the mile, beautifully coloured, mounted on roller, varnished, \$A\$ 10s.; or on spring roller, £9 9s. North Wates, similarly coloured, roller
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FINANCIAL AND ENGINEERING CONTRACTS.

# Notices to Correspondents.

Sir.,—Can any reader inform me of the exact locality of the Cadiangullong Mine, belo to the Scottish Australian Mining Company? I hear it is 100 miles from the n port, and that the difficulties of transit are very great.—A SHAREHOLDER.

port, and that the difficulties of transit are very great.—A Shareholder.

Ayrshure Great Copper Mining Company.—Will any reader kindly inform me where the office of this company is situate, and who are the directors?—J.

The Mwxrdy Inco Ore Company.—I was induced to bify a few shares in this company, from the statements I read in the Journal, coupled with the high character of the directors, and the excellent promises of the original prospectus. Supposing the silver to be entirely a myth, a very handsome return may yet be expected by the shareholders. Why, then, are the shares sold at the present low rate? In common justice to the shareholders, an official statement of the progress of the undertaking should at once be published in the Journal. We should not have to wait until the ordinary meeting, which, I presume, will not be due until the close of the year.—Expectans. ORTH NANT-Y-MWIN,—We cannot insert the letter from Liandovery without writer's name being attached.

ASHBURTON AND PENGENNA MINES.—"A Shareholder" must append his name to any further communications for the Journal; or he can address a letter to Mr. N. Ennor who may, perhaps, forward the particulars required.

d apply at the office for the in

ROSEWALL HILL AND RANSON UNITED.—I should like to know why we have had no reports lately: when the mine was said to be rich, we had them often enough, in the form of circulars, besides those published in the Journal. Why are they stopped Any information will oblige a foriorn—SHAREHOLDER, ion for the Relief of British Miners is 23, Rep

WEST SILVER HANE.—I would esteem it a favour if any correspondent would opinion on this mine; what probabilities there are of its being in the Divide and amount of work done—in short, the potentialities to ensure so desirable —J.: Bridge of Alion.

the water charges are light. The north lode was found small in the upper part of mine, but in the desper levels it averages from 14 to 18 inches wide. From the to tiful character of the ground in the 55 wast, over the clean course, they anticipal 2 or 3 fms. driving a fine course of ore will be met with, for the 45 fm. level pt through a run of rich copper ore for 40 fms. in length. I consider the merits of mine cannot be known by the public.—J. C.: Camborne.

RENDEN MINE.—In reply to Capt. James Richard's letter, that appeared in last w. Journal, I challenge him to come and measure the ground he refers to, as I did to the ore.—R. Norses: May 28.

FECHICLAS ENNOR has left London for Wales and Ireland: letters address will be forwarded, Mn. Grozon Hawwood is now in Ireland, in the neighbourhood of Castle Biancy, and will be absent for some days; he returns thence to London; letters for him, addressed at the Mining Journal office, will be forwarded.

edition (1000 copies) of Mr. Henwood's "Four Lectures on Mining posed of but a few copies on hand at the office of the Mining Journal is of obtaining them will do well to make an early application.

With the Journal of May 17 we gave a Supplemental Sheer, which contains—Mr. Phillips's paper "On Gold Mining, and the Gold Discoveries made since 1851," as read at the Society of Arts, with the Discussion theorem, the Beariz Tin Mining District; the Mining Nows from Australasis; Copper Mining on Lake Superior; the paper "On the Relative Merits of Skips and Man-Engines for Raising and Lowering Labourers in Mines," read at the Miners' Association of Cornwall and Devon, by Mr. Josiah Thomas, of Camborne; the Discovery of London Fires; Colliery Explosions; New Steam-engine and Boiler; a New Steam Travelling Crane, &c.

With the Journal of May 3 a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET was given, which with the Journal of May 3 a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET was given, which contains—Prof. Morris on the Principles of Geology—the Geology of the Border: two papers, by Messrs. E. F. Boyd and E. Gibsone, read at the North of England Institute of Mining Engineers—On Winding: by Mr. J. Hocking, jun., read at the Miners' Association of Cornwall and Devon—the North Staffordshire Coal Field: by Mr. John Bradbury, read at the Manchester Geological Society—the Geological Formation of the Earth: by Mr. N. Ennor, with engravings—Plan of the North Pool Mining District.

THE MINING JOURNAL Bailway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, MAY 31, 1862.

## THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION-1862.

In so vast a collection of industrial products as that brought together in the International Exhibition, one is apt, without the assistance of a guide, to pass unnoticed many of the most interesting specimens; and as, of course, it cannot be expected that all can have the advantage of a personal conductor, we regard the Handbook\* now being issued by Mr. Ronr. Hunr as one of the most valuable publications, in connection with the Exhibition, that could have appeared. In preparing the Handbook, Mr. Hunr appears to have endeavoured to render the collection practically useful to those who have but a limited time at their disposal to visit the building, and he has, doubtless, done much to add to the interest of the articles exhibited. The first part of the Handbook, which has just been published. hibited. The first part of the Handbook, which has just been published, is devoted to Mining, Quarrying, Metallurgy, and Mineral Products, and from it we may reasonably conclude that the entire volume, which will consist of ten similar parts, will form a highly interesting record of the Exhibition. Mr. Hunt's is the only guide book which has the Commissioners' sanction, and which is permitted to be sold within the building a circumstance which will at once explain why no comments upon the merits of the products and manufactures have been introduced. The author has pointed out where the goods of the various exhibitors are to be found, but very properly leaves the visitors to form their own opinion of their relative value.

be found, but very property search of their relative value.

The Mining, Metallurgical, and Mineral department can boast of 485 exhibitors, and their contributions are displayed in the annexe which extends northward from the north end of the Eastern Transpept, which is octends northward from the north end of the Eastern Transpept, which is octended in the colonial transpectation and the colonial transpectations. exhibitors, and their contributions are displayed at the colorial tends northward from the north end of the Eastern Transept, which is occupied by the colonial products. Immediately upon leaving the colonial department we come to the aluminium, British gold, and mineralogical specimens; British marbles and polished stones occupy the space between these and the subway beneath the Horticultural Gardens; clays, building stones, and millstones are placed under, and extending beyond, the subway; iron manufactures follow along the centre, and chiefly on the eastern side of the annexe, whilst copper, tin, zine, and other metalliferous ores are arranged on the western side; there are models of ironworks beyond the entrance to the Open Court, and models of coal mines on either side. In the Open Court west granite drinking fountains, monuments, large slabs, gas retorts, corrugated metal roofing, coals, iron ores, &c., are exhibited; and in the Open Court north will be found specimens of armour-plates, Butterley rails, and Rosedale magnetic iron ore. Mr. Huyr observes this arrangement in treating of the various articles exhibited, and in doing so Butterley ralls, and Rosedale magnetic iron ore. Mr. Huxr observes this arrangement in treating of the various articles exhibited, and in doing set describes and gives the blurry of aluminium. British gold, granite, ser pentine, marbles, platinum, and other precious metals, with their products peat, safety-fuse, and blasting apparatus, &c. We can unhesitatingly recommend the Handbook to every visitor to the Exhibition in any way connected with the mineral or metallurgical interests of the country.

"Will it pay?" or will it not? that is the question anxiously asked, dubiously commented upon, and nervously answered, by all who have the interests of our second, and the greatest, of International Exhibitions, at heart. Some say it must pay, taking the precedent of 1851 as the guide of their opinions. Others believe that it will not pay, either because they are personally disappointed in some respect, or else think that such undertakings only prove a success, in a financial point, when they are original; and thus attribute the success of the Exhibition of 1851 to the originality of its conception and the payolty of its conception. That this present

and thus attribute the success, in a nanctar point, when they are originally and thus attribute the success of the Exhibition of 1851 to the originality of its conception and the novelty of its construction. That this present Exhibition is a perfect success, in so far as the superiority of its contents over that of 1851 is concerned, none can deny; and it is only its financial position, and future prospects, that remain at all doubtful.

Were we to have the slightest misuadertanding with the Emperor of the French, or were Garibaldi suddenly to resolve upon striking the last fetters from a united Italy, by wresting Venetia from the despotic grasp of the Hapsburgs, all this doubt and diversity of opinion would at once vanish. But, in contradistinction to this supposition, Europe is at present in a state of the most perfect repose, and bids fair to remain so for some time. How, then, is it that people reason so dubiously, and guarantors speak so anxiously upon the subject? when all admit that the collection of articles exhibited is the most perfect ever yet made, and with but one exception the entire civilised world may be said to be in a state of the most profound peace. The thing seems quite a ridiculous anomaly, and the only wonder is that it should exist—but still it does, and there is no denying the fact. Is it, then, because the public has no faith in the Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty for the management of the Exhibition?

Is it, then, because the public has no faith in the Commissioners appointed by Her MAJESTY for the management of the Exhibition?

This is a question which, though we raise, we feel quite incompetent to decide; but this we will vouch for, that all that is needed to make the finances of the Exhibition as great a success as the contributions it contains (in comparison with the former Exhibition) is a feeling of confidence between the Commissioners and the Exhibitors. This has, to a very great extent, hitherto been wanting; and as the latter represent so large a great. extent, hitherto been wanting; and as the latter represent so large a pro-portion of the public, the public naturally coincide with the Exhibitors, in opposition to the views of the Commissioners. We will not now attempt to trace the origin of this want of confidence between these two bodies in all its detail, but cannot avoid saying that a great deal of it is due to the extremely illiberal treatment which the Commissioners have subjected the extremely illiberal treatment which the Commissioners have subjected the Exhibitors to in the matter of passes into the building. After a man has gone to some considerable expense in getting together such articles for show (which, as we have before said, in a previous number, alone makes the building attractive), is it right or equitable, then, that he should be called upon either to pay for the admission of workmen to keep his goods clean, and in good order, or else have every conceivable obstacle placed in the way of his obtaining a free pass for them?

We go further, for we cannot believe to the contrary, that it is the right of each single Exhibition as often as

We go further, for we cannot believe to the contrary, that it is the right of each single Exhibitor to have a free pass to the Exhibition as often as he requires, and the correctness of this view may be demonstrated, both correctly and briefly, by the following line of argument:—It is a notorious fact that about seven-eights of the articles exhibited possess some new invention, or feature, that require explanation, otherwise their advantages either remain unknown or else are altogether unappreciated, through the want of knowledge as to their details; and, to prevent this alternative, the exhibitors either have to pay for the admission of themselves, or such persons as are capable and qualified to render all the information required. Again, we would ask (if even the Commissioners set at naught the welfare the exhibitors either have to pay for the admission of themselves, or such persons as are capable and qualified to render all the information required. Again, we would ask (if even the Commissioners set at naught the welfare of the Exhibitors), would not the public be very much more interested if they could obtain a correct representation of all the peculiar properties of any single article, than they would be either in reading a bare account of any single article, than they would be either in reading a bare account of it from a printed catalogue or handbill? We are strongly of opinion that they would, and also that when the Exhibition may become monotonous to some people, who would be unable to comprehend the full advantages of any new feature or invention, without a personal description of such, yet with it they would be greatly interested, and, therefore, we come to the conclusion that, as a matter of duty to the public, as well as justice to the

\* "Handbook of the Industrial Department of the International Exhibition, 1862. Part I." By Rossar Hurr, F.R.S., F.S.S., Keeper of Mining Records. London: Stamford, and to be had in the Exhibition Building.

Exhibitors, the Commissioners ought to remove every obstack from them of the latter, obtaining passes for these purposes whenever required. In being done, two great causes of discontent would at once be remord, at the Exhibition would be made very much more attractive to the paint large; nor is this the only advantage that would be obtained, altough the we are now about to point to is an extremely homely one. There are an and of Exhibitors who, having free passes themselves, would consequently, attend the Exhibition, that would the foir read and families at frequent intervals—the inducement being their own and ance there—whereas the former would not be found anything liks and there were it not for the attendance of the Exhibitor. With all dash ance there—whereas the loriner would not be round anyming his mole there were it not for the attendance of the Exhibitor. With all dash ference to opinions to the contrary, we must express as our blid, the in that the only thing that is required, in order to make the flance of a that the only thing that is required, in order to make the finance of a Exhibition as successful as its other arrangements, is a perfect concision of feeling between the Commissioners and the public, and she that is would, to a great extent, be attained by the adoption of our agresia. The matter resolves itself to a very simple basis—that is, the cain access of the undertaking rests with the public; and if the Commissions is their duty to its full extent the public will most certainly also do then and they will assuredly not allow an undertaking in which the and they will assuredly not allow an undertaking in which great an interest to become a failure in its financial results,

In continuation of our remarks upon Iron, we will commence with the EBENEZER ROGERS, of Abercarn Fach, near Newport, Monacolina, who exhibits in Class I. (No. 306) a vertical section of the schallenge who exhibits in the Brendon Hills, Somersetshire. They occur is the Brendon Hills, who exhibits in Class I. (No. 50%) a vertical section of the actual are of Iron ore veins in the Brendon Hills, Somersetshire. They occur is to clay-slate of the old red sandstone, or "Devonian" formation; as desiring that a description of them may contain some points of intents our readers, we give the following brief account:—The Brendon Hills a range running about seven miles to the southward of the coas of somersetshire, bordering on the Bristol Channel; and although themse evidences of the iron varies which they contain having themse mersetshire, bordering on the Bristol Channel; and although them a evidences of the iron veins which they contain having been worked by a Romans, yet until a comparatively recent period they appear to have been entirely overlooked. The works from which the specimens exhibited mobtained are carried on by the Ebbw Vale Iron Company, under a har from Mr. E. Rogers. They are situated about seven miles from Warst and an equal distance from Wiveliscombe, and are worked by mean of "dipple" or "slope road," driven down the measures with the picking The Ebbw Vale Company have constructed a railway to the mine from Watchet, which is their shipping port. The country over which is must is extremely hilly, consequently the outlay has been very great and the engineering difficult; in fact, about a mile from the mines they have bed obliged to continue the railway upon the incline principle, and the naive wagons have to be detached from the locomotive engine, and draws us a wire-rope working round an immense drum at the top of the indisa wire-rope working round an immense dram at the top of the isline.

The full wagons of iron ore pull up the empties on their return ton the shipping port. The iron ore near the surface, or on the higher period. shipping port. The iron ore near the surface, or on the higher ports of the vein, is found as an oxide; but in going lower it gradually chage in character to spathose ore (carbonate of iron). The existence of visual such ores in this country in quantities that would pay for working was a generally known in 1851; but since then they have been largely deviated. They produce iron of the very best quality, and are identical which celebrated ores found in the Siebengebirge in Germany. The up in which this collection is arranged does very great credit to the athetic, which whom, we believe, originated the idea of making sections for the actual strata. In the same case he exhibits other sections of the line and Coal measures of South Wales, together with various specimes for Glamorganshire. Glamorganshire.

the actual strata. In the same case he exhibits other sections of the and Coal measures of South Wales, together with various specimens for Glamorganshire.

Among the objects of interest in the western annexe intimately an nected with the iron manufactures, is a Machine-Hammer, exhibited Mr. T. W. Cowan, of Greenwich, Class VII. (No. 1879). It is that thing of the sort in the Exhibition, and is deserving of special attention of the sort in the Exhibition, and is deserving of special attention of the sort in the Exhibition, and is deserving of special attention of the sort in the Exhibition, and is deserving of special attention of the sort in the Exhibition, and is deserving of special attention of the sort in the chamber above being compass by the upward stroke of the hammer, it immediately expands upon the hammer being raised, the air is compressed under the piton, and the simple turning of a handle the blow can be regulated to the fixed part of an ounce. The number of strokes can also be regulated by male part of an ounce. The number of strokes can also be regulated by male part of an ounce. The number of strokes can also be regulated by male part of an ounce. The number of strokes can also be regulated by male part of an ounce. The number of strokes can also be regulated by male part of an ounce. The number of strokes can also be regulated by male part of an ounce. The number of strokes can also be regulated by male part of an ounce. The number of strokes can also be regulated by male part of an ounce. The number of strokes can also be regulated by male part of an ounce. The number of strokes can also be regulated by male part of an ounce. The number of strokes can also be regulated by male part of an ounce. The number of strokes can also be regulated by male part of an ounce of strokes can also be regulated by male and the work of the can be applied by the can be applied by our can be also force of the can be applied by the ounce of strokes villed by an ounce of the stroke of strokes and the trunk, and spr observer. We shall continue at greater length our remessin and round formal upon Iron and its Manufactures, both British and Foreign to some extent give a description of the exhibits made in other manufactures.

In the Western Annexe (Machinery Department) Mr. S. Joan In the Western Annexe (Machinery Department) Mr. S. Joan hibits a large number of his adamas bearings for machinery, to referred in the Journal of April 5. Whenever the Commissions of sufficient steam the shafts working in them are kept at full with they are arranged, to show the effect, with shafts and spinals working in them are kept at full with a various speeds, from 100 to 6000 revolutions per minute, after can may be formed of their value. We have had the opportunity of solety for machines are always less convincing to the practical man then denoted the workshop or factors, we may refer to the results obtained by Tag inventors are the workshop of factors, we may refer to the results obtained by Tag inventors are the standard of the factors of the Regent's Canal Ironworks, Whatfredd. motion, and find that the certains are the practical man limit the workshop or factory, we may refer to the results obtained by known engineer of the Regent's Canal Ironworks, Wharf-cook known engineer of the Regent's Canal Ironworks, Wharf-cook we referred as having substituted the admins for a Babbitt's consequence of the latter being destroyed with five weeks with bearings at a pressure quite equal to that mad write men and the grant property of the states that he finds the admins bearings answer remarkshy with a load equal to 2 cwts, per square tinch, and the grant with a load equal to 2 cwts, per square inch, and the shaft minute; there is no abrasion, and the bearing is quite ooi, also fitted one of the admins bearings to his fin, 4r. diamsis, also per minute, which is most satisfactory, and very economical, real per minute, which is most satisfactory, and very economical, real the saving in this teem is considerable. Where the white small cold, he finds that the admins bearings will do the small and, at the same time, keep menh cooler.

and, at the same time, keep mach cooler.

Mesers, Newton, Keares, and Co., of Liverpool, Machine Glasgow, have a stand in the Eastern Annexe (Class 8), of cles of much interest to engineers, machinists, opportunity of the control o

All Oly 2000.

And was be mentioned copper boits, for making boiler stays, &c., of various diameters was be a length of 21 ft. each. There is also a large sheet of copper, 15 ft. sim. and weighing 140 lbs. only, being remarkably thin for so large a sheet. A rought beaus plate is also exhibited, measuring 5 ft. 21s. by 5 ft. 91s., ½ in. most beaus plate is also exhibited, measuring 5 ft. 21s. by 5 ft. 91s., ½ in. weight gover 10 cwts. 1 qr.,—these plates of brass are now being made by and weighing over 10 cwts. 1 qr.,—these plates of brass are now being made of the states of the state LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY exhibit a

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY exhibit a oniside cylinder express passenger engine—the Lady of the Lake, sely Mr. Ramsbotham, of Crewe. The driving wheels are 7 ft. 6 in. neter. The tender of this engine is fitted with Mr. Ramsbotham's for picking up water as the engine runs along. On the Chester and Esliway, near Conway, an iron trough is laid down between the rails, into the start, and the velocity at which the engine travels causes the water up the pipe, and pass into the tender; 1000 gallons of water are thus gathered to the control of the c

agrees, with the President's answer to the demand of the British Governate Misson-Sidel affair, from Holybead to Stafford, without stopping, a distance in its, in 2 boars and 25 minutes, or an average speed of 54 miles per hour.

MINING CAPABILITIES OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—The New South Commissioners to the International Exhibition have prepared a seful sketch of the laws relating to the industrial interests of the Commissioners to the International Exhibition have prepared a seful sketch of the laws relating to the industrial interests of the opper, iron, and coal. Though its mineral exports have chiefly add of gold and coal, still one iron mine, one lead mine, and no less the opper nines have been opened, all declared to be rich, and waiting only sent organised management to be successfully worked. The gold fields and interest the colony are known all over the world for their productive character, and soath, and in the far west, the proclaimed gold fields are occupied by a ministen, which though far less numerous than that of the neighbouring colony, by not less prosperous. In 1860 the total quantity of gold was 334,085 cas., of set 1.66,712. In the same year 14 coal mines were worked, yielding a total of 1.66,712. In the same year 14 coal mines were worked, yielding a total rest 1.66,712. In the same year 14 coal mines were worked, yielding a total rest 1.66,712. In the same year 14 coal mines were worked, yielding a total rest 1.66,712. In the same year 14 coal mines were worked, yielding a total rest 1.66,712. In the same year 14 coal mines were worked, yielding a total rest 1.66,712. In the same year 14 coal mines were worked, yielding a total rest 24 1.66,712. In the same year 14 total mines and the same worked yielding a total rest 24 1.66,712. In the same year 1 to the inhabitants of any gold field to call intens by petition an elective local court for the judicial settlement of matters remaining in the district. The Crown Lands Allenation Act of the same year thus fet he purchase of Crown lands for mining

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and Foreign, in other metals. Mr. S. Laons inery, to which mmissioners sup t full work; and t full work; and

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is suit spind 51, per acre within the first three years of the lease. The lease rable, or my at any time be determined by giving three months' notice. In Fields—Statistics of Victoria (Australia).—The statistics of Mr. R. Brough Smyth, the Secretary for Mines, forms a companion to the products exhibited by the colony. The total yof golf received by escort from the various gold fields during the 561 was 1,832,8874 ozs., and the total quantity of gold exported the same period was 1,967,420 ozs.

Le Ballanar District there were 60 leases in force on Dec. 31, 5 certiliders, to work which it was proposed to raise a capital of 225,1501., and making and pumping engines, of the aggrecate power of 3308 horses; and mining 21s seam-engines, employed in winding, crushing, &c., of the aggrecate power of 3308 horses; and \$1.85,86. The approximate value of all the mining plant in the district of the same of the same period was a seame of the same of the same period was a seame of the same o

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2 Sanburger District there were 216 leases in force on Dec. 31, 26 will be supposed to raise a capital of 665,980/.

2 Sanburger District there were 216 leases in force on Dec. 31, 26 will faces, to work which it was proposed to raise a capital of 665,980/.

2 of making of pumping engines, of the aggregate power of 88 horses; and histing adpunging engines, of the aggregate power of 88 horses; and thing is stem-engines, employed in winding, cruahling, &c., of the aggregate 986 horses. The approximate value of all the initing plant in the district is 320 moderns allevial and quartz resis proved to be aurierrous sizely, and the micross allevial and quartz found worked 105 square miles. The prices for miles are remained to the strict of the prices of size of the sarrier from 31, 14s.

48. Per cs. The total number of miners employed was 10,149 Europeans and the strict of the sarrier from 11 of the sarrier from 12 of the sarrier from 13, 14s.

ARTEOROUGH DISTRICT there were 43 leases in force in Dec. 31, we 365 ares, to work which it was proposed to raise a capital of 185,2801., nachinery of the value of 84,9501. There are employed in alluvial mining sing and pumping engines, of the aggregate power of 284 horses; and in sqr 5 stam-engines, employed in winding, crushing, &c., of the aggregate of 5 stam-engines, employed in winding, crushing, &c., of the aggregate 35 horses. The approximate value of all the mining plant in the district he number of distinct recis proved to be auriferous is 400, and the extent a slivrial and quartz ground 1373 square miles. The prices charged for the number of 30a, and the price of gold has varied from 31. 10s. to 31. 19s. is samely of miner employed, 21,770 European and 4798 Chineses 26,568. LOSTLEMAINE DISTRICT there were 50 leases in force on Dec. 31, 19s. to 484 scress to work which it was proposed to raise a capital of 398,3501, askingry of the value of 141,5501. There are employed in alluvial mining in 38 asam-engines, used for winding, crushing, &c., of the aggregate power and the price of all the mining plant in the district is 263,4464. The stamper of mining and pumping engines, 326, and the extent of anriferous is 268, and the extent of anriferous is 268, and the extent of anriferous is 268, and the extent of anriferous is 368, and the extent of anriferous is 44, and 54, and 18, 264, and 18, 265. European and 7481 Chinese=15,738. EOUGH DISTRICT there were 43 leases in force in Dec. 31,

MINIA TRADES AND THE MINING INTEREST.—(From a Corre-l)—The continued decline both in the tin standard and in the cop-side has, not unaturally perhaps, created some doubts in the minds declined and apitalists, yet calmly looking at the question there pear nothing to alarm them. The tin standard is low, and the ab aid of the copper standard, but those best versed in the metal has been this position as quite temporary. The smelters at the

copper trade, it will be found that the large sales of ore are equally the cause of the depression of the standard; the number of tons of ore sold in the current quarter in Cornwall will be in excess of the average, and the the current quarter in Cornwall will be in excess of the average, and the present June quarter at Swansca will show an increase of 25 per cent. upon the corresponding quarter of last year; the sales will be over 14,000 tons, against 11,258 in the June quarter of 1861. It can searcely be expected that the smelters would continue to give the same price per ton for ore when they are overstocked as when they have immediate use for the ore purchased. The sale at Swansca on June 10 will be a very large one, and it seems very probable that there will then again be a decline, but by the end of the quarter it may reasonably be hoped that the lowest point will have been reached, and that henceforth both the copper and tin standards will revive, and that a period of great prosperity for the mining interest will follow.

#### THE MINERS' PERMANENT FUND MOVEMENT.

will follow:

THE MINERS' PERMANENT FUND MOVEMENT.

Since our issue of the 29th of March, when we gave a history of the movement in the northern counties to establish a permanent fund for the relief of those who suffer by accidents in mines, we have not been able to report any noticeable progress. For success the movement depended a great deal upon the co-operation of the masters, and, as our readers are aware, this cannot at present be obtained. The Coal Trade Association disficulties that they cannot see their way clear to assist it, except it be by raising a "fund in aid" of any safe plan which the men may devise and adopt. The miners in the two counties referred to appear to have considered this decision in the light of a delicately put refusal, and as they are very enthusiated on the subject, they have determined to preced without their employers' assistated in the subject, they have determined to preced without their employers' assistated in the subject, they have determined to preced without their employers' assistated in the subject, they have determined to preced without their employers' assistance of the subject, they have determined to preced without their employers' assistance of the subject, they have determined to preced without their employers' assistance of the subject of the control of the control of the control of the subject they have been formed in different parts of Northumberland and Durham. The better informed among the men, however, from one cause and another, stand apart from the National Association party. Some of them think that a present the final should be National Association party. Some of them think that a spread the final should be a promised and the present party of the contrary, instination, believing that the association for house and the party of the contrary institution, believing that the association for house and the party of the contrary institution, believing the cut of the contrary institution, believing the the aparty of the contrary institution, believing the entire

# ON THE GEOLOGY OF THE BORDER,

AND THE CONNECTION OF THE NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM, BER-WICK, PLASHETTS, CANONBIE, AND MIDLOTHIAN COAL FIELDS.

In order to show the connection existing between the regular and irregular coal basins of Durham and Northumberland and the south-eastern, or Mid Lothian, district of Scotland, Mr. Nicholas Wood gives a couple of sections, one extending to Scremerston, across the Silurian beds of Berwickshire and the carboniferous rocks and coal beds of Dalkeith to the Pentland Hills, west of Edinburgh; the other from the western outcrop of the Northumberland and Durham basin, near Mickley, through the Plashetts, and across the Silurian rocks of Roxburghshire, to the same range of hills of the Pentland chain. Following the line of the first-hamed section, "we find the coal beds of the lower coal basin of the carboniferous series at Scremerston, together with the beds of limestone and rad sandatone associated therewith, or in strict conformity with each other, running into the scutury of the Tweed; they there meet with, in some isolated patches, the gritty conglomerates of the lower real sandatone, upon or against which they rest unconformably. Then these beds are succeeded by the extensive beds of silutes formerly called graut wacke, but now called Silurian sistes. The section then meets the carboniferous series and the lower coal beds resting unconformably on the Silurian rock, followed by the milistone grit and the regular coal measures of the basin of Dalkeith; then sgain, following the line of the section across the coal measures to the other or north side of the basin, the lower coal beds and associated carboniferous series of rocks and upper red sandatone come to the surface, overlying the old or lower red sandatone and Silurian slates of the Pentland Hills." In the line of the other section, departing from the Plushetta, there is the same succession of strata—viz., "the lower linestones and other beds of the carboniferous series, followed by the upper red sandatone—upper as compared with the Silurian rocks, but the lower the same succession of strata—viz., "the lower linestones and other beds of the carboniferous series, [Concluded from last week's Journal.] ALALY DEFINITION that were eight leases in force on Dec. 31, exdistance to work which are proposed to raise a capitat of 16,875t, and
the series to work which are proposed to raise a capitat of 16,875t, and
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posits were subjected to successive alternations of marine and fresh-water submerging; or that whilst there occurred alternate deposits of land of fresh-water origin, and of marine inundations, the formation of coal was not regular, and existed only in certain localities, and not in continuous beds, except the two or three thin beds previously noticed. The greatest development of coal in the lower series seems to have been in Scotland, in the carboniferous deposits, between the silurian strata of the north and south of Scotland; the next in the Scremerston and Pisahetts localities; and then, after a few scattered beds in some detached localities in Northumberland, all these beds of coal comparatively cease to exist, and are not again seen in the carboniferous series. I believe, at all—certainly not within the limits of this enquiry." In drawing to a conclusion, Mr. Wood induges in a speculative giance at the formation of the coal fields in the other parts of England and Wales. At the end of the Silurian period the only rocks in existence were the primordial and Silurian allils of the North of Scotland, and the Lammermuir Hills of Berwickshire, Roxburghshire, Peebleshire, &c., and the carboniferous rocks subsequently filled up the space between the Scremerston and Plashetts coal fields deposited against or on the south side of the latter range of hills, and extending southward, and forming the regular coal fields of Northumberland and Durbam; while the lower beds of milistone grit, limestones, &c., extend continuously into Yorkshire. "If we pursue this system of formation further south, the only rocks or hills of prior date to the deposition of the carbonifer our rocks are the primary and Silurian hills of Westmoriand and North and South Wales. Accordingly, and in strict conformity with the deposits of the Forth and of Northamberiand, we find the whole intervening tract of country on the south and east, and along the line or range of such primary and Silurian hills from Northumberland to the Bristol Channel, fil

#### REPORT ON CORNWALL AND DEVONSHIRE. [FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN TRUBO.]

MAY 29.—It is now upwards of 18 months ago since I referred to the Wheal Charlotte, or Charlotte United Mines, near Marazion. At that time the most sanguine expectations were held out of their speedy success, and the resumption of dividends, on the strength of which several gentleand the resumption of dividends, on the strength of which several gentlemen were induced to invest largely in the concern; and certainly the prospects of the original Wheal Charlotte justified these expectations, for there was a fine course of ore at the engine-shaft. The engine, however, was at the extent of power, and to work this course of ore a new one was necessary. An engine (a 60-inch) was bought, from Boiling Well, by the adventurers, and nothing seemed more simple than that this should be erected on the shaft to work the course of ore in view from which immediate profits could be made. So simple an arrangement, however, seemed far to plain to suit the views of some people, who persisted in advising the adventurers to put up this engine, not at the shaft where they had a course of ore, and could make immediate profits, but on the Old Trenow Mine, a long way to the west. The notion was so evidently preposterous, and was so unanimously condemned by every independent mine agent in the district, that I felt myself bound, in referring to the matter, at least to give the shareholders a hint of the danger they were rushing into, which I did as follows:—

the shareholders a hint of the danger they were rushing into, which as follows:—

"But the most serious point is the new western mine, which is really Old Trenow Mine, which is about being re-worked by the Charlotte adventurers, forming part of the set for which the 850 shares were given, and on which the engine purchased at Boiling Well is now being erected. Now, I do not wish to say one word against this mine as a speculation, but I wish to point out that, in re-opening it, the Charlotte shareholders are commencing a work which must entail an expenditure of at least 10,000. The mine is deep, the shaft is small and crocked, and requires a deal of cutting down, and the bottoms are dead poor, as can easily be proved. \* \* In the neighbourhood I can hear but one opinion, and that is entirely condemnatory of the expediency of re-working this old mine. \* \* I believe if Charlotte should continue there would be no difference of opinion among any number of respectable agents as to the propriety of erecting the Boiling Well engine on the Old Charlotte Mine, in the room of the 36, rather than putting it to re-work Old Trenow. The present abandonment of the latter would entail, no doubt, a considerable loss after what has already been expended; but the first loss would, probably, be the best."

The present position of Wheal Charlotte more than justifies every word

difference of opinion among any number or respectable agains as to see proprinty of erecting the Bolling Well engine on the Old Charlotte Mine, in the room of the 36, nuter than putting it to re-work Old Trenow. The present abandonment of the latter would entail, no death, a considerable loss after what has already been expended; but the first loss would, probably, be the best."

The present position of Wheal Charlotte more than justifies every word I then wrote. The Old Trenow Mine has proved miserably poor, and its drainage has in no way affected the water in Wheal Charlotte shaft, so that the result of the experiment is a loss to the adventurers of about 15,000%. Two gentlemen—Messrs. Norden and Alexander—who adventured in the concern to the large extent of 2020 shares, which cost them between 7000%. and 8000%, have recently sold the lot, in disgust, for 500%, or 5s. per share. The purchaser is Mr. John Hosking, of Marazion, the purser of Prosper Umited, who having held 220 before, is now the proprietor of 2240 shares in Charlotte United. As Mr. Hosking was one of those who most strongly disapproved of the erection of the engine as Trenow—indeed, I believe, he formally protested against it—there can be little doubt that at the next meeting this costly folly will be abandoned, and the engine removed to the place where it should have been originally put—that is, on the Wheal Charlotte engine-shaft; the cost of removing will be about 1000%. Such blind mining as this, however, not merely ruins the mine experimented upon, but it injures Cornish mining as a whole; for we all know that the loss of the 7000% by the gentlemen named will be set down by themselves, their friends, and their connections, not to the particular incapacity and obstinacy which persisted in carrying out the Trenow project in the face of the opinion of the district, but to mining as a whole. It will be instanced as another mining failure, and be cited as a caution to avoid so dangerous a pursuit. It is consequently necessary to point out that

that I believe it has been seriously proposed to put another engine on another poor old mine, to try if they cannot ease the water in the Charlotte shaft by this means. The recent change of so many shares into local hands will, however, spare this district, and the county in general, from this crowning folly—which one shudders to think of, but which a "London company" would be quite capable of perpetrating—for what are they not capable of perpetrating in the way of wasting money?

In my observations last week on Rosewarne Consols, I referred to a shaft sinking near the boundary by Rosewarne United adventurers on the same lode, in which I state they are hindered by water. I am assured by Capt. Richards that this is not the case; that there is no water to hinder, and that the shaft has been sunk some fathoms since my observations were written. I willingly correct this mistake, which originated (no doubt under misapprehension) with the Rosewarne Consols agents, for the point of operation is an important one in Rosewarne United.

# REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Max 29.—The Coal Trade continues extremely sluggish, and the collicries are for the most part dull, but in some parts of the district there is considerable improvement, and great activity shown, especially in collicries which supply steam-coal. The Iron Trade is still improving. The manufacture of chain cables on the Tyne is recovering, and the principal works are fully employed. This is said to be in consequence of the more stringent rule established by the underwriters at Lloyd's for testing chain cables. We are sorry that in writing of the Marchioness of Londonderry's collieries, on the Wear, is fortnight ago, we committed an inadvertence in applying the position of one or two collieries to the whole.

A meeting was held on the Town Moor, on Saturday, on the subject of a Permanent Relief Fund. There were only between 500 and 600 miners

present, although many of these were delegates from collieries at a considerable distance, representing a great number of men. Several members of Parliament had been invited to be present, including Sir Fitzroy Kelly and Mr. Samsel Gurney, M.P., who sent letters stating that owing to pressure of business they could not attend. Mr. James Watson presided. It was agreed at this meeting to support the National Association, and to endeavour to promote the interests of the Association. It was further resolved that local committees be appointed to aid in carrying into effect the objects of the Association in the mining districts of Northumberland and Durham. Mr. Towers said if the miners of Northumberland and Durham were of opinion that a local association would tend more to their devancement than a national one, by all means let them adopt it, and he would wish them all success; but he believed that the unlers wished to secure something more in forming a found than merely to provide funeral expenses for themselves, and to provide for their widows and orphans. He believed that they regarded preventative measures as far more important than the establishment of a permanent fund. He was happy, by the letter he had received that morning, to find that fifteen large distriets had been formed in the countries of Northumberland and Durham, and every day a large accession of names had been sent in of those willing to become members of the association which he represented. He said, feeling that prevention was better than cure, the council had offered a reward of 200 guineas for the best system of ventilation. The council isso thought that there was something more to be done, and that was that every person should undergo a preliminary examination before taking charge of the lives of his fellow-men in mines. Then, having effected all that selence could in the management of mines, the next point to consider was the men themselves. He then referred to the seluction, and stated that the National Association was desirous of establish

poor fellow being dashed almost to pieces. An inquest was held before Mr. Faveil, coroner. The master sinker said that no blame could be attached to anyone, the deceased, being foreman, would have a right to take his own course in the matter. A verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned.

The Japanese Ambasadors paid a visit to Newcastle on Monday, and on Tuesday descended North Seaton Colliery, one of the most important collieries in the coal trade. This colliery, together with the Cowpen and Newsham Collieries, are the property of the Cowpen and North Seaton Coal Company, and are capable of producing 2500 tons of coal per day; et the North Seaton Colliery alone 1000 tons of coal are raised per day. The coal is one of the best kinds of steam coal produced in the North. The Ambassadors were accompanied by the viewer of the colliery, Mr. G. B. Forster, and other mining engineers. They access that of the colliery, Mr. G. B. Forster, and other mining engineers. They access devery much pleased with what they saw during their pergerinations underground, and paid the closest attention to everything that came in their way. Mr. Forster explained to them, through the interpreter, all the objects of interest, and they saw the effects of blasting the coal, &c. On returning to bank, the party adjourned to the school-room, and partook of an elegant repeat, provided by the owners of the colliery.

An excellent opportunity is afforded for the working of some of the most promising collieries, being now in the market. The mines beneath the Castle Eden, comprising some 2000 acres, and the whole of the West Hartlepool Harbour and Railway Company's collieries, being now in the market. The mines beneath the Castle Eden property are the Five-quarters and Main seams, producing household coal; the Low Main seam, an excellent steam-coal; and the Hutton seam, a good coal for gas and coking properts. Two-thirds of the purchase-money may remain at 5 per cent. interest if the colliery be sold, or, if let, the engine and plant can be had at

## REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

May 29.—There is no material change to report as regards the state of the Coal and Iron Trades. No improvement has yet taken place in she prices, and the consequence is that masters proceed very cautiously. In many instances the works are kept going just sufficient to supply the orders in hand. As the coal and iron ports depend almost entirely on the demand and supply of the two staple trades, the same remarks will apply to a great extent. The East locks at Cardiff have been re-opened, and the docks, as well as the Penwith Harbour, are crowded with vessels. Swanses presents considerable activity, and the improvements in the facilities for carrying on an extended trade are being proceeded with steadily. The Copper Works Dock at Lianelly is to be at once extended. This has been rendered necessary by the greatly increased trade of the dock, which is too small to ensure the required facilities to shippers. In order to meet this want a contract has been entered into to enlarge the dock, by throwing the wall back several yards on the east side, and widening the entrance at the dock gates. The Copper Works Dock will then hold as many, if not more, vessels than any other at Lianelly.

An important negociation is now going on between the Newport Dock Company and the West Midland Company. The latter have a bill, which has received the sanction of the Commons Committee, in which they apply for complete running powers to and from the Newport Docks. This is strongly opposed by the Monmouthshire Railway and Company, who coulend that the West Midland have siready every necessary facility and convenience afforded them. The Newport Dock Company, and the district generally support the West Midland, as they consider that a largely increased trade to the port would be the result of granting the powers sought for. The bill is to be opposed before the Lords Committee by the Monmouthshire Company, and the district generally as a sitting was abled in Rr David Jones, Cardiff, coal merchant. Assign

the old firmace mode of ventilation, will, no doubt, contribute to the safety of the men and the property.

The different railway bills connected with this district are slowly proceeding through their several stages before the committees of the Commons and Lords. Strong opposition has to be contended with in many instances, but the decisions in disputed clauses, interpretations, &c., have been remarkable for their regard to the general interests of the public. This competition for railway powers sufficiently proves the growing importance of the district, and the promising future before it, or else capitalists would not be so disposed to invest their money.

The arrivals at Swanses include the Jenne Prospere, from St. Sebastian, with 130 tons of copper ore, for H. Bath and Sons; Dorsetshire, from Caba, with 502 tons of copper ore, for H. Bath and Sons; Governor, from Huasco, with 390 tons of copper regulus, for H. Bath and Sons; Lady Prudhoe, from Santiago de Cubs, with 480 tons of copper ore, for Richardson and Company.

# REPORT FROM YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

REPORT FROM YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

MAY 29.—Though we are not very sanguine ourselves, there is a tolerably confident opinion expressed in commercial circles that the days of the American War are numbered, and that peace will be restored on a firm basis. Be that as it may, we have had more orders for American goods and machinery. There is an improved enquiry for rails and plates for shipbuilding. The Yorkshire firms engaged in the manufacture of armourplates are exceedingly full of orders; indeed, it is with difficulty that anything near the amount of work required can be executed within the specified time. The excellence of the plates, too, as proved by recent tests, is exercising a very powerful influence in concentrating the great bulk of the work of making armour-plates in Yorkshire. The other departments of the iron business are doing an executing limited trade, the only consideration with masters being to afford some employment for the men, in order to maintain their wives and families. The cost trade is in a similarly depressed condition to that noticed in our last, and no hope of improvement is looked for until the domaind from London for the autumn trade sats in.

There is not a more interesting epoch in the commercial history of Derbyshire than the opening of the Erewshi Valley. Extension, which, though but a short link in itself, has formed the connecting points to a wast railway system for passenger traffic, and has opened out an exit for the whole of the minerals of the Erewshi Valley. By this route the traveller can go from London to Edinburg in 12 hours.

There is nothing worthy of notice this week in the lead mining districts. Those mines in operation are doing well on account of the dryness of the weather. The share market is at a stant regards basiness done in mining stocks.

Messrs. Woodhouse and Jeffcock, of Derby, have prepared an elaborate

model representation of Mr. A. M. Mundy's Shipley Colliery, in the Erewash Valley, for the International Exhibition, and which, from its size and completeness, must prove of great interest to all engaged in mining. The Derby and Chesterfield Reporter says that, in forming the model the idea has been to take a great block of land, a mile and a half long and half a mile wide, containing about three quarters of a square mile, and make an exact copy of its surface and strata down to the coal. The surface is carved out of wood, and shows every undulation of the land, the hedges, trees, buildings, waters, &c., on the scale of one chain to an inch, both horizontal and vertical. A conspicuous object in this group is the Nutbrook Canal, a branch of the Erewash Valley Canal, and the large reservoirs made to supply it with water. Beneath the surface the strats are represented in their scale order and thickness through a depth of 230 yards till the mine is reached, and there the creat of the earth is lifted up, so as to show in all its details the interior of the mine. The plan of working the Shipley Colliery is not to leave the walls of coal to support the superincumbent strata in the exhausted parts of the plt, but to clear away the entire bed, and to allow the surface to settle down upon the floor of the pit, preserving through the old working only the necessary passages, 5 to 6 ft. high, to communicate between the places of working and the shafts, and also for the currents of air. The seam of coal is about 4 ft. wide, and when it has been got there remains only the refuse, intersected by the roads and air passages, which are enclosed by waits only the refuse, intersected by the roads and air passages, which are enclosed by waits only the refuse, intersected by the roads and air passages, which are enclosed by waits only the refuse, intersected by the roads and air passages, which are enclosed by and in passages, which are enclosed by any and all the surface arrangements. The bank shows the surface of the stratum of the

#### REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

MAY 29.—The Iron Trade looks a shade better, and there is an impression that the trade has seen its lowest point. The general feeling was expressed by Mr. N. N. Solly, an ironmaster, who has works at Willenhall, near Wolverhampton, in some remarks he made a few days ago, on the occasion of celebrating the anniversary of a literary institution in the town. Speaking of the influence which an improvement in trade would exercise over the prosperity of the institution Mr. Solly said that he believed the improvement would soon be felt. He was himself engaged in the trade, and he had every confidence in saying that the district had seen the worst. During the remainder of the year he anticipated that they would have an improvement rather than otherwise. He was not led to this conclusion, however, by the belief that the internecine strife in the United States would soon terminate, for he feared it would continue for many, many months: soon terminate, for he feared it would continue for many, many months; but because of the general aspect of affairs in Europe, and the increase of our trade with India and Australia. There are more orders for the United our trade with India and Australia. There are more orders for the United States, both for iron and some kind of hardwares; and the determination of the Cabinetof Madrid'at once to provide an iron-clad fleet is but another indication of the universal change which will rapidly be made in all the navies of the world; and though the thousand rills of commercial enterprise exceed in volume even a large stream of national expenditure, the revolution must exercise considerable influence on the demand for iron.

An adjurged injurest was held on Tageday last at Willenbull for the

revolution must exercise considerable influence on the demand for iron. An adjourned inquest was held on Tucsday last at Willenhall, for the purpose of investigating the circumstances under which a man named Smith had lost his life, by a fall of coal in the new mine and fire-clay coal measure in a collery near that place belonging to Messra. Solly. At the previous assemblage of the jury evidence was given to the effect that the fail of coal by which the poor fellow was killed had been occasioned by an unsuspected silp at the back of the coal which was being excavated. That there was a plentiful supply of timber, and that there was no reason whatever to suspect that the place was unsafe prior to the occurrence of the accident. As, however, the Mines inspector was not present, and had not reported on the accident, the jury wished for a further adjournment, in order that he might attend, which he did on Tuesday. Mr. Baker stated that as soon as he was notised of the accident he wrote to say that he should be unable to inspect the pit for a few days, but by an inadvertance he had not been informed of the adjournment of the inquest. His report confirmed the evidence previously given, to the effect that this was a pure accident, and he said he did not recollect having seen any working of that description more carefully conducted. The measure is a thick one, and its extraction often attended with considerable danger. A verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned. The inspector said the accident illustrated the necessity of attention to timbering, and the Coroner urged the importance of this on the contractors.

A verdict of "Accidental Death," was returned. The inspector said the accident illustrated the necessity of attention to timbering, and the Coroner urged the importance of this on the contractors.

The existence of an extensive subteraneous fire at a place near Bilston, which has acquired from the circumstance the name of "The Fiery Holes," has been previously referred to. On Tuesday a pit in the neighbourhood, which had been up to that time worked safely, was found to be on fire. Happily no men were in it at the time. It is feared that the pit will have to be closed, like many others in the neighbourhood. Several colliery accidents have happened during the week. Yesterday a man named John Rayliss, 47 years of age, was killed at the bottom of a shaft in Messrs. Sparrow's colliery, near the Willenhail-road, by a brick failing on him. It is supposed that the brick had become detached from the side of the shaft, but the matter has to be investigated by a coroner's jury.—On the previous day Richard Thomas was killed by a fall of coal in Messrs. Haden's pit, at the Baffory, near Dudiey. This colliery has been most fatal to human life.—Isalah Baggoly was killed at the Old Hill Colliery by a fall, and another man seriously injured; whilst in a neighbouring mine a man named Davenport suffered considerable injuries.

The Victoria Silver-Lead and Zine Mines, at Stoliberget, Sweden, have been previously noticed in this letter, they having a local connection with South Staffordshire through the proprietary. The accounts received from Sweden are most satisfactory. The manager states that 50 men are now raising 300 tons of ore weekly, which could be readily increased to four or five times the quantity, but as there were 25,000 tons on the spot waiting for the dressing aworks, operations were not pushed on more rapidly. The cost of raising the ore does not exceed is, 3d, per ton. Lumps of solid silver-lead ore, weighing 1 ton, had been got out of the mine, and he had sent one, \( \frac{1}{2} \) to weight, to the International

Association for the Prevention of Steam-Boiler Explosions, and for refrecting Economy in the Raising and Use of Steam.—At the last ordinary monthly meeting of this association, held at the offices, Corporation-street, Manchester, on Tuesday (Mr. Thomas Schofield in the chair), Mr. L. E. Fletcher, chief engineer, presented his monthly report, of which the following is an abstract:—"Explosions continue to occur to every description of bolier. One has happened during the last month to a locomotive in the viciaity of London, and another to a stationary bolier on the Clyde. Both of these were—as it is hardly necessary to state—beyond the sphere of the operations of this Association. Each of these explosions was attended with fatal consequences, but I am not at present in possession of the engineering facts. The recent very frequent occurrence of explosions has monopolised, by the bare recital of their details, the entire space of the late reports, and left no room for considerations resulting from them, to which I think it is important attention should be drawn, and which, therefore, I now purpose to do. It will be remembered that one of the late explosions arose from the failure of an angle-iron, on which alone—so on a single thread—a large crown plate depended for its support. Several other explosions occurred to externally-fired boliers through failure of the plates just at the seams of rivets exposed to the flame. In some of such cases the plate is found to crack at the rivet holes; in others leakage occurs, from which corrosive action sets in, and steadily continues until the plates become so thinned that rupture and explosion ensus. Some explosions have occurred from corrosion consequent upon external damp; others, from acidity of the water; while others, again, of somewhat carrier date, have been occasioned by the collapse of the furnace tubes, consequent upon weakness of construction, which would have been prevended by the adoption either of flanged seams, T or angle-fron hoops, or other similar means. Thus Association for the Prevention of Steam-Boiler Explosions first place, and due attention to their state of repair in the second, these explosions would in every case have been provented. I am extremely desirous to keep this practical view of steam-boiler explosions constantly in sight, since I am persuaded no head will be made against them generally so long as their causes are considered to be matters of mystery, and their occurrence one of chance. Very few of the explosions that come under my notice occur from shortness of water, and I believe that to be a much abused idea, and the number of explosions resulting from it to be much exaggerated. It appears to be an almost stereotyped verdict at inquests, and the boiler attendant being frequently killed, there is seldom any witness to the contrary. I find that by far the most frequent cause of explosion is the insufficiency of the boiler for its working presures either on account of its original construction, or state of repair consequent upon near appears to be an almost stereotyped verdict at inquests, and the boiler attendant being frequently killed, there is seldom any witness to the contrary. I find that by far the omest frequent cause of explosion is the insufficiency of the boiler for its working prescure, either on account of its original construction, or state of repair consequent upon use; while those explosions resulting either from dedicency of water, or from extraordinary or reckless pressure, are comparatively rare. In other words, to prevent misapprehension, I find that explosion is more frequently due to weakness of the boiler than to excessive pressure, are comparatively rare. In other words, to prevent misapprehension, I find that explosion is more frequently due to weakness of the boiler than to excessive pressure of the steam. I know no means of ascertaining the sufficiency of the original construction of a boiler, or of detecting the weakening effect produced upon it by wear and tear—in short, of testing either new or old boilers—equal to the use of hydraulic result is not an expensive pressure, and think all steam users would do well to make systematic use of this test once a year. In France, I believe, this plan is rendered compulsory by the Government, and it would be well were its generally adopted in this country voluntarily. Weak places in the plates may pass undetected, even on careful examination; while some parts may be inaccessible and concealed from view, but the hydraulic test is sure to detect and expose them all. Its timely application would have saved that most disastrous explosion which occurred some time since here in Manchester, at a locomotive establishment seems of the prescription of boilers, as well as the quality and strength of plates, may well be supposed to have been thoroughly understood, it surely argues the necessity of the hydraulic test being generally applied. Mr. Muntz, a steam user in Birmingham, states in a letter published on the Millieds boiler explosion, that he has for years adopted with advantag

when under pressure; and I feel convinced that, were the practice of generally adopted, which I trust it soon will be, explosions entirely, extinct."

# FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

FOREIGN MINING AND METALURCY.

The firmness of the Belgian iron market becomes greater every a rise in prices is considered to be close at hand; already must naces have sought to establish a small advance in the prices of sill. In France there has not been much doing in pig, and prices, severales, pretty well sustained. The French ironmasters are hastening to be in the gian coal before the canals of the department of the Nord because a state of things which ordinarily lasts two months. The further coals, to which the selling price of the Sarrebruck coals, to which reduction in the selling price of the Sarrebruck coals, to which reduction in the selling price of the Sarrebruck coals, to which reduction of the price of the sarrebruck coals, to the forest of the coals. It is remarked that during the first three such sofio tons of from and 2031 tons of pig entered Farrs, specially intended for tion of ships. It is also noticed that in Beigium the use of hammers in tion of ships. It is also noticed that in Beigium the use of hammers in tion, mechanical establishments anding rolled from more suited to the paid more economical; thus small forges are disappearing, and memais works are being constructed.

The industrial establishments of the Ardennes and Charlesi tiently awaiting the definitive organisation of the goods rafe.

The industrial establishments of the Ardennes and Chale tiently awaiting the definitive organisation of the goods rat the now united Ardennes, East Belgian, and Sambre and The new communications which have just been established importance. The French departments of the North-East, which are in have hitherto looked for their supplies of coal to the basins of Lies, Prussian mines at Sarrebruck, and finally to the French colliers of tenchamps, as the coal basin of Chalrerd, although geographically the district, could with difficulty forward its products as far ac Chalrerd Rheims, Soissons, &c., in consequence of the absence of realy and easy, nication. But the situation will now be entirely changed by the opining line as far as Vireux and Givet, from which there are two lines tows basin—the East Belgian, via Givet, Frorennes, and Morialmé, linagen and the Sambre and Meuse, via Vireux, Marlembourg, and Walczar, or These last two lines have established an equal tarif, taking as the results. line as lar as vircus, and civity, from what after are two lines forms in the basin—the East Belgian, eta Givet, Florennes, and Morisino, inagernia a kg and the Sambre and Mense, eta Vircux, Mariembourg, and Walcour, queed as these last two lines have established an equal tarif, taking as their point of set the centre of the basin, so that the coals of Charlerol will now be able inserting petition with those of Lidge and Sarrebruck as at the markst of the Marks they will rival the coals of Mons and Valenciennes on the markst of Sheat, Rheims, &c. The struggle anticipated between the coal basin of Life, Chem. Sarrebruck, for supplying the departments of the Meuse, the Mossile, she involve a war of tariffs between the Luxembourg, Guillaume-Luxembourg, as in frame of France interest on the competition between the collieries of Charlerol and those of the Mens let a markets of the Olse, the Haute-Saone, &c., will also bring about a fivally letter Ardennes and Northern of France Railways.

The continental metal markets have not exhibited much change firmer tone of the advices from London with respect to copperhance

The continental metal markets have not exhibited much charge firmer tone of the advices from London with respect to coper have holders to maintain their rates more firmly, but the demand is not recent to give much animation to affairs. Tin has been calm, it mains in about the same demand as for some time past, and late rate is wrally maintained. The Centre du Flénu (Belgian) Coal Company has dean dend of 11. 4s. per share for 1861; the Bleyberg-es-Montzen lines at R Company a dividend of 31. 12s. per share for the same period; as the size Mines and Foundries Company are now distributing the first moisty (stone share) of the dividend accraining on the preference shares. The French linisate has invited tenders for delivery at Brest of 5 and 1-10th tons of brass, and South pig (first quality). The tenders, which are to be for two equal ist, as able up to June 9.

The report of the Vicille Montagne, to which reference was made.

able up to June 9.

The report of the Vieille Montagne, to which reference was male a woor two since, states several facts of interest. The council of administration and the control of t The report of the Vicille Montagne, to which reference was male or two since, states several facts of interest. The council of adminstremark that no improvement could be observed last year in the situation of the commercial and Industrial affairs of Europe. On the endeplorable civil war which broke out early last year on the American congrevated, and still aggravates, the position of European industries, sincely on by the financial crisis of 1858, the Italian war of 1859, and the dulines and apeculation which characterised 1860. The entire trade in mebals accessed during the fourth year of a crisis not interrupted since 1857. This the air company's metal experienced last year a considerable depreciation as company on the company was a company of the company of the company of the company and the company proceeding year,—a depreciation which amounted to as much as 23 per cent. with the varies course in the exceptionality prosperous year 1867. The sale pic zinc, which may be accepted as a guide for the relative value of rough size of the control European countries 351. 4s, per ton in 1857, 221. 1859, 281. 1850, and only 241, per ton last year,—figures which, the council content, and the council of administration dared to long the company has been injured like all others by the genuel occapituated, there is reason to be satisfied with the profits realied sizyer, obtained exceeding all that the council of administration dared to long for, and them, notwithstanding the fall in the sale price, to exhibit a net return slid of that acquired in 1860. The considerable reduction in the sale price, to exhibit an externa slid of that acquired in 1860. The considerable reduction in the sale price, to exhibit an externa slid of that acquired in 1860. The considerable reduction in the sale price, to exhibit an externa slid of that acquired in 1860. The considerable reduction in the sale price, to exhibit an external slid of that acquired in 1860. The considerable reduction in the sale price, to exhibit an external slid of the p

ther general management. We must reserve for another notice details win company's operations in Sweden.

THE INDIAN IRONWORKS—A GLANCE AT THE PAST, PRESIGN, FUTURE.—A new era is evidently dawning over the affairs of the Indian Iron Company and their future prospects. Their almost suprair culties which would have caused the stoutest hearts to despair in the right direction taken by the company was their selection of key most of general manager in India, and the successful introduction yithin the right direction taken by the company was their selection of key minimum of for the post of general manager in India, and the successful introduction yithin the concern from that ruin which all deemed investible, and to which is sent the concern from that ruin which all deemed investible, and to which is used by many it England at the time of its discovery as the chimers of an overence when the concern from that ruin which all deemed investible, and to which is used to be company in the result of the concern from that the successful introduction yields are advard, will be able to form, from the accounts before them, a correction by many in England at the time of its discovery as the chimers of an overence of the natives, and their constitutional apathy and inscription of the natives, and their constitutional apathy and inscription of the natives, and their constitutional apathy and inscription of the natives, and their constitutional apathy and inscription of the peculiarly adapted for India, where the projudice and ignorance discovered when the proposed of the natives, and their constitutional apathy and inactivity, added to handless of the management of a European labour market, and accustom to the findities all minimum of the all impossible to over-rate. We have recently seen sense allowed one overview when a sense of the company a considerable amount of monay which understand only which made allowed the sense place a few years ago. The extensive knowless, the finds of the linguistion of the linguistic of the sense pla

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mioner for sich, says:
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orienced mechanic, and the din of a ponderous steam-hammer, under his supernos, may now be daily heard at the Beypoor Ironworks. On a recent occasion
the pleasure of visiting the works, and were much strock with the perfect order
citarity with which the different operations were conducted. Several bars of
affect were shown to us on the occasion, which, we fully believe, would have
superison with any we have yet seen imported from "Old England,"—Madras
an and Sizianama. Auril 13. with any we nave. April 15.

are set Statesman, April 15.

If of the Japanese Ambassadors to a Newcastle Colliery.—
ig the past two years Straker's West Hartley Coal has been gradually
ig a high reputation as first-class for steam purposes, and additional
ion will now be directed to it, from the circumstance of the Japanese
issadors having selected the colliery from which it is raised as that
ive the honour of a visit from them. The North Seaton Colliery
pened in June, 1860, and the name of Straker's West Hartley firststeam-coal has been given to the produce in honour of Mr. John
steam-coal has been given to the produce in honour of Mr. John
steam-coal has given so much satisfaction that flattering testimonials
been received, amongst others from Messrs. Coles Child and Co.,
consider it "equal in quality, and superior in size to any Hartley coal
hey have ever seen;" from Mr. John Fenwick, who states that his
"give Straker's the preference over every other description of coal;"
sam Mr. John King, of H.M. gunboat Fly, who says that "they can
be steam with it by half-an-hour sooner than they can with Welsh
and that for steam purposes he never saw better." On Monday evenbe Japanese Ambassadors arrived in Newcastle, and on the following
generated by special train on the Blyth and Tyne Railway to the
Seaton Pit, where they were received by Messrs. Foster. Jopling,
thers. One of the ambassadors and two of the attendants discended
t, and proceeded about half s mile into the workings, visiting a workce, and being shown the process of bringing away a mass ot coal by
we the underground machinery and inclined planes were then exand proceeded about half a mile into the workings, visiting a worker, and being shown the process of bringing away a mass of coal by it he underground machinery and inclined planes were then extend to him, as were also the pumps, &c. The depth of the North a Colliery is about 130 fathoms, and the pit is single-shafted and M. The diameter of the shaft is 15 ft. 6 in. The pumping-engine and the content is about 150 hands, and a property is about 150 hands, and a stroke of 8 feet. The pumping-engine 76-inch cylinder, and a stroke of 8 feet. The pumping-beam is considered of malleable iron on the tubular principle, and is protected by a tigale. The colliery works 1000 tons of coal per day, and employs an and boys, 320 of whom are hewers. Luncheon was provided at fliery, after partaking of which the party returned to Newcastle. It tended to have visited the engine works of Messrs. Stephenson and at time did not admit of it. They started early in the afternoon for a on their way to Liverpool. The Cowpen and North Seaton Comcollieries are situated in close proximity to the Harbour of Cambois, liker Wansbeck, and is accessible to vessels drawing not more than tog water.

HIST COAL MINERS IN WESTPHALIA.—We understand that the necessfully worked by Messrs. Mulvany, in Westphalia, have re-een transferred to the Hibernia and Shamrock Company, who have menced the sinking of an additional shaft, Mr. Wm. Coulson havgaged to superintend the operations. The two pits are stated to be gaged to superintend the operations. The two pits are stated to be galout 500 tons per day, and it is estimated that when the new ing" is in operation the extraction will be nearly doubled. Messrs. By are said also to have a pit which is sunk upon some excellent and far from the Hibernia and Shamrock Company's property, but ital is required to render it profitable.

SONY IN COLLIERY MANAGEMENT.—It has hitherto been proverbial blieries highly remunerative when worked by private individuals allel in the hands of public companies, and this appears to be, at a great measure, attributable to the fact that the directors usually it to do themselves that which should be entrusted, and which by to do themselves that which should be entrusted, and which by coal owners is entrusted, to a competent manager, with full powers. MOMAX (ABERDARE) COLLERRY COMPANY have taken steps which undoubtedly give them an advantage even over individual coal-, for they have determined upon securing the services of the most eat men for every portion of the work required to be done, and will the whole responsibility on the party undertaking the work, so that all circumstances profit must result to the company, through they ranteed against loss. From an advertisement in another column it seen that the company in question solicit estimates for the constructan upcast pit, and of an air-pit or staple, complete from the 4 feet othe 6 ft. 9 in. vein, which are considered to be about 70 yards from ther. The specification of the work to be done is drawn up in the possible manner, and as the contractors are to find all tools, ropes, rippes, to draw off the water, and pay for all labour and every other, without any exception whatever, it must be apparent that the e, without any exception whatever, it must be apparent that the interest once to ascertain the total outlay to be incurred. a system of management is much to be commended, and must be salifying to the shareholders.

system of management is much to be commended, and must be mainlying to the shareholders.

SEL COAL—ITS PRODUCTS.—For the large and rapid production of lang gas Cannel Coal has always enjoyed a high reputation, and is that in our large gasworks whenever the consumption appears acceeding the ordinary rate of supply Cannel coal is at once introliant the retorts to avert the difficulty. Its price, it is true, is usually that that of ordinary caking coals, but its properties are so generally that there is never the slightest trouble in finding a market for it meanative price. The largest amount of gas is undoubtedly observed in the Torbane coal, so well known to our readers from the unfaltempts made to prove that it is not coal, but there is now at a North Wales a colliery the coal obtained from which bears a good man with even the Torbane coal, and certainly surpasses most of an local in the market. It is well known that upon the subject of he Prof. Fyfe's opinion is entitled to the highest respect, and after malpia he finds that whilst good English caking coal yields but this fetof gas per ton of coal the English Cannel from Wigan yields have than 12,000 cabic feet of the same quality gas—the English is standing about midway between caking coal and Torbane coal spoduer. The North Wales colliery to which we have referred him, and is at present being successfully worked by a few private capitances. The sum of the property of the property of the property of the property of the capital of 100,000L, in shares of the companies' Acts, and with a capital of 100,000L, in shares of the feet of the property of the most sugrously developing the property, and the Leeswood and Gas Coal Company has, therefore, been incorporated under the capital of 100,000L, in shares of the property of the coal has saver. The Professor finds that each ton of English Cannel from the feet of gas, equal to 360 grains of sperm to the pain of sperm to the foot; that the Torbane coal yields per ton the foot; that the Torbane coal yields per ton the f nine of sperm to the foot; that the Torbane coal yields per ton the feet of gas, equal to the feet of gas, equal to 1243 grains of sperm to the foot; that oil mooth Cannel yields per ton 9972 cubic feet of gas, equal to 1243 grains of sperm per foot; and that Leeswood curly Cannel yields per ton 9972 cubic feet of gas, equal to 1308 grains of sperm per foot. As a feet of gas, equal to 1308 grains of sperm per foot. As a feet of gas, equal to 1308 grains of sperm per foot. As a feet of gas, equal to 1308 grains of sperm per foot. As a feet of gas, equal to 1308 grains of green per foot. As a feet of gas, equal to 1308 grains of green per foot. As a feet of gas, equal to 1308 grains of green per foot. As a feet of gas, equal to 1308 grains of green per foot. As a feet of gas, equal to 1308 grains of green per foot. As the gas a feet of gas, equal to 1308 green per foot. As the gas green in the Leeswood coal is nearly double that obtainable from the Leeswood coal is nearly double that obtainable from the gas and gas green gre

the state of the district of the district of the state of

by West Hartley, is considerably less than in the case of the Weish coal, which is considered to be the best steam coal in the world."

WHEAL MESSER AND TRETOIL—IMPORTANT JUDGMENT.

WHEAL MESSER AND TRETOIL—IMPORTANT JUDGMENT.

APPLICATION TO PROCEED TO SALE.

MARTYN e. RICH.—The VICE.-WARDEN OF THE STANMARIES said—I have come to the conclusion that this Court cannot take any further step till the Court of Chancery has issued its directions to me to proceed, or has in some way notified its opinion that it will not be conducive to the interest or convenience of suitors, or a saving of time or expense, that further proceedings should be taken in Chancery. After the order has been duly filed in Chancery by leave of that Court, the jurisdiction passes exclusively to Chancery, and the jurisdiction of this Court is entirely superseede. If, however, the Court shall be of opinion that the proof of debts, sale of effects within the Stanmaries, and distribution of the proceeds to creditors, can be more cheaply and speedily effected by this Court, then this Court and its officers will become the officers of the Court of Chancery for that purpose, whose duly it will then be to proceed to carry out the directions of the Superior Court; and these directions are to be carried out not independently, or in virtue of the Intrinsic powers of this Court or before the Court of Chancery and the intrinsic powers of this Court or before the Court of Chancery shall think that it would be advantageous to all parties that I should proceed with the sale, &c., be should apply to that Court for general directions. That debts are more cheaply proved here than in Chancery is, I believe, undeniable; that the sale can be as readily effected here as by order issuing out of Chancery, on hardly be doubted; that the proceeds can be as easily distributed to creditors by the Registrar of this Court as by a Master in Chancery, or by an official liquidator, will probably not be disputed, with this difference—that the Registrar is entitled to no fose, preentages, or other personal remuneration, out of the funds for distribution. If the funds arising from the sale should be insufficient, the deficiency will have to make, or cause to

## MINING NOTABILIA.

At North Treskerry they are discovering three times more copper ore than they are taking away. Tresidder's shaft is worth 50L, per fm.; the 67, east of ditto, 30L; the 67 west, 25L—driving at 45s. A winse in the bottom of the 57 is worth 25L per fathom; the 57 east, 20L; a rise in back of the 57, 25L; and boundary shaft, 12L per fm. The ground is very easy, and if this continues immense reserves will be laid open. The sale of ore fetched 205M.

EAST WHEAL FORTUNE.—This property has not long been put in operation, evertheless I am happy to inform you that it is a first-class investment. The set contain several tin and copper lodes, four of which only have been laid open, and found highly productive. The new lode to the south of the elvan-course is producing splendid work for tin, and will form a junction with No. 3 lode about 30 fms. from the present point of operations, where great results may be fairly expected.

EAST ROSEWARNE.—This mine is beginning to claim the attention of local parties, and from an inspection I am induced to think, from the recent discoveries made, will seen take an important position. I found the 55 east, after passing through an elvan course, has been driven through a good lode of ore for 20 fathoms in length; worth from 15L to 20L, per fathom; the lode in the end worth 14L per fathom; the lode in the shaft I value at 15L to 20L per fathom. This, no doubt, is the top of a large deposit of ore making under the elvan. In four months this shaft can be got down to the 65, when from present appearances large profits will be made. In the 55 west the end has only passed through the elvan. In four months this shaft can be got down to the 65, when from present appearances large profits will be made. In the 55 west the end has only passed through the elvan some 3 fathoms, but gives unmistakable signs of making ore. A winze is sinking below the 43 in advance of the 55 east; the read has only passed through the elvan and look for a fathom, and to 16 the south to 65 west the end has only passed thro

sected over the elvan a good course of ore may be confidently expected.—A Mine Agent: Gwinear.

NORTH ROBERT has sampled to-day 230 tons of splendid quality ore, which will make a good profit. The tin pile is increasing. The lode in the 80 is much improved—a wood temperature point for the well-being of the mine.

WEST KAME MINE (Lochwinnoch).—'I'lle symptoms of approunding a valuable lode in the cross-cut from the 10 has been further strengthened by cutting a fine branch, containing large stones of exceedingly rich copper ore; the headings of the country contain "faces" of grey copperate every crivice; they have but about 2 fathoms more to work before they expect to cut the great lode. All doubt as to the lodes making copper in depth seems now to be abolished. Reports were industriously circulated that the opinion of eminent miners was to that effect; these were vigorously fostered by parties infimical to mining in Scotland and its prosecutors, who most likely think if it is certain, if they do not others will, and are now actively engaged in doing so. The effect of the last week's satisfactory operations at West Kame has been that the shares have been much more equived after than of late, and shares in the Lochwinneh Consols have changed hands at improved rates.

CHARLOTTE UNITED.—We understand that a very large interest in this mine has been purchased by a gentleman in the district, and that the prospects are very

CHARLOTTE UNITED.—We understand that a very large interest in this mine has been purchased by a gentleman in the district, and that the prospects are very good. If the mine is properly worked little doubt is entertained of its resuming dividends.

WHEAL CARADON.—It must be highly gratifying to the adventures that after five successive years of labour they have at last a cheering prospect before them of having a valuable property. Since they came into the course of ore in the 50 west, under the adlt, they have out into ore in sinking the shaft below that level, and the general appearance of the mine is exceedingly favourable. The mine being held by persons of respectability and responsibility, and under able management, nothing will be wanting for its vigorous and effectual prosecution. It is well known that the Caradon district has been and is highly remunerative to all engaged in developing its resources, and it is believed by many competent judges that the profit already derived therefrom is a mere trifle in comparison with what may be considently expected. The East Caradon adventurers struggled for years without more than encouragement, but they are now reaping a great return for their faith and outlay. Wheat Caradon, which is almost within gunshot of East Caradon and South Caradon boundaries, and contains the same jedes, appears in the spring of this remarkable year like the blossom of the fruit-tree, waiting only the summer's sum to bring it to perfection.

WHEAL SETON is in a splendid position, and bids fair to rival its rich neighbour, West Stoto. Dividends will considerably increase, and shares at no distant period see double the price.

WHEAL SETON IS IN a spicinist position, and ones has no areas as a neighbour, west Seton. Dividends will considerably increase, and shares at no distant period see double the price.

CLIFFORD AMALGAMATED.—There are important improvements in the United Mines and the Consols districts, which must enhance the value of the mines very considerably, as large dividends will by-and-bye accrue therefrom. The Clifford part looks spiendid, and reserves of copper ores immense.

DRAKE WALLS.—This mine sells to-day (May 31) 22 tons of black tin, the produce of April (compute), No. 1, 7½ tons; No. 2 (computed) 14½ tons=22 tons. Copper Hills is again looking better. At the meeting, on Monday, a profit was shown of 747L, and a dividend declared of 21. 10s, per share—10s, more than last account. The costs are brought up to the end of April, while the ores are credited to March 13 only—a course which might be adopted in other mines to advantage. Considering that Copper Hills is nearly surrounded by Wheal Basset, wheal Buller, and East Basset, and that the levels are being driven towards the latter mine, where such extraordinary rich bunches of ore wers met with, even to the limit of the sett, the price of shares (851.) would seem to be unusually low, were it not remembered that the shares are 256 only, and that they are rarely dealt in—one-half the mine, probably, being held by the Messrs. S. and R. Davey, and their immediate relatives and friends, who were such successful holders in the celebrated Wheal Buller, a part of which sett Copper Hill originally was. The different ends, stopes, and winzes are now producing about 26 tons per fm., and should they cut the East Basset bunch, now within two or three fathoms, a great rise will take place.

HAYE VALLEY (near Callington).—A splendid discovery has been made here by a local party. It is sinking and driving they have a large lode, said to be worth 201. per fm. for tin, on an average. They care about to erect a water-wheel and stamps, when profitable returns are expected to be made

when profitable returns are expected to be made, as all the timetal growth mass stamped. They can work the mine cheaply by means of an adit level. It is in 1000 shares; and Mr. W. Watson, of Calstock, is the purse.

At the Great Moelwyn Slate Quarry everything is progressing favourably. The inclines are nearly ready for the rails from the uppermost adit to the lake outlet, which the engineer is having deepened sufficient to receive a conduit and other appendages, to allow a greater body of water to rise and fall several feet, for working the machinery under consideration.

Rosewarne Consols.—The profits this month are about 300% to 350%.

ROSEWARNE COSSOLS.—Inc pronist his month are about cook. 30 50 50.
The 30, on the cannet code, has also cut futo ore; so that in all probability sales will
greatly increase. It is intended to give the first dividend in September next.

SOUTH WHEAL BUSY.—There is an improvement in the 62, or bottom
level, where they cut a fine branch producing splendid work for tin, and in a few feet
driving expect to get under the rich run of tin ground gone through in the 51; and as
no ground has been taken away in the 51, and the mine making a profit, slato taking into
consideration the decided improvement that has recently taken place in the south part
of the mine, from which the returns of copper are considerably increasing, the prospects
are very cheering.

consideration in the new which the returns of copper are considerably increasing, the prospects are very cheering.

Tresetlin Nand Scaddick Tin and Copper — The accounts from the mine this lweek (see Mining Correspondence) report the driving from the 20 to the shaft to have extended 9 fms. 1 ft., and on Wednesday last the south or hanging wall of No. 1 copper lode was reached, when the rush of water was so great that though the argine raised about 100 gallons per minute it would take a few days to fork, and thus to make the way clear for further driving. The captain reports condently that the lode will be found valuable, as all the appearances are highly congenial. It should, however, be stated that the cross-cut from the 20 was not undertaken in the expectation of opening on a productive copper lode at that depth, the main object being to continue the sinking to, at least, 30 fms., where the junction of the Nos. 1 and 2 lodes promise increased productiveness. The cross-cut in the 20, for the ultimate view of opening stoping ground for the tin discovered in the old shaft and levels above, by extending the driving further into the hill, in the progress of which the two copper lodes would be cut through, thus early accomplishing important objects at small cost. The company will, no doubt, be highly pleased at finding a productive lode in the 20. The other lode, the tin and copper, has its bearing about 6 fms. from No. 1, and with respect to this lode also the same confident expectations are entertained; however, it would be premature to speculate on reality which a few days will demonstrate, and we hope that cur next Journal will contain cheering news for the shareholders, who have persevered unflinchingly at a heavy

in that sett are accertained to be rich, and measures are on the eve of accomplishing put the stamps in full work, a large additional body of water having been brough a considerable distance, by means of which the sinking, driving, and clearing oper will be continued simultaneously in both setts.

in that sett are ascertained to be rich, and measures are on the eve or accomplishment put the stamps in full work, a large additional body of water having been brought from a considerable distance, by means of which the sinking, driving, and clearing operations will be continued simultaneously in both setts.

EAST POLMERR.—Capt. Hodge, of Wheal Mary Ann, writing to a shareholder respecting this property, says—"in passing through the districts of St. Austelliand Charlestown, I called at your mine, and amongst other matters, while walking over the surface, observed the copper ore now preparing for market (about 30 tons). The quality of the ore is good, and I am now continued in my opinion, expressed some time ago, that to profitably develops the numerous lodes in your sett means should be adopted to sink below the adit, when I have no fouch; judging from the appearance of the lodes at the adit, but that you will have satisfactory results." It is to be hoped that the above suggestion will not be lost sight of by those immediately connected with the mine, and who have so nobly borne the weight up to this time, but that some effort will be made to try this valuable piece of ground (generally admitted) to a deeper point. The ore now being sampled is only about 14 fms. from surface.

The sett of the CARN GRAY HILL, near St. Austell, is reported to be taken up for the purpose of working for granite. The quantity of stone there is enormous, and the quality is very good; if is to be hoped that successful results will attend the investment, and seeing the increasing use of this valuable stone, there seems to be little cause for apprehension. It is within a short distances full results will attend the investment, and seeing the increasing use of this valuable stone, there seems to be little cause for apprehension. It is within a short distances full results will attend the investment, and seeing the increasing use of this valuable stone, there seems to be littlet cause for apprehension. It is within a short distances for

On the Geology of the Border.—We are requested to state, that in commenting upon Mr. Nicholas Wood's paper, in last week's Journal, the remark as to "the connection of the irregular Berwick, Plashetts, and Canonbie coal fields with the regular coal measures of Durham, Northumberland, and Scotland," requires a slight correction. The Berwick and Plashetts are irregular coal fields, but the Canonbie coal field is supposed to be a coal field of the regular coal measures. The object of the paper was to ascertain whether it is so or not; and the discussion on May 15, alluded to in last week's Journal, produced additional information, according to Mr. Wood's view, that it was—which point, however, will be set at rest in the adjourned discussion of next month.

The Somerser Coaloguers and Rallway Accommodation.—In the

THE SOMERSET COALOWNERS, AND RAILWAY ACCOMMODATION.—In the present session of Parliament two schemes were proposed for affording railway accommodation to the Somerset coal field; and the colliery proprietors in that district were sanguine that the facilities so much needed to enable them to compete with advantage with their neighbours in Gloucestershire would at last be granted. One of the schemes was promoted by the London and South-Western Company, and the other by the Great Western Company; and confidence was felt in the success of one or the other, inasmuch as local efforts to provide railway accommodation have hitherto been defeated by the influence of the great companies who in the present case were anxious to supply the deficiency. The South-Western scheme proposed an extention of their line from Gillingham to Bristol, with branches to the Radstock and Timsbury Collieries; while the Great Western sought to accommodate the same works by a branch from their main line at Keynsham to Radstock. The select committee of the House of Commons, however, to whom the bills were referred, and before whom a mass of evidence was produced in their favour, have rejected both schemes. The committee gave no reasons for adopting this course, but it is generally believed that the Somerset coalmasters have been made to suffer for the unfortunate spirit of hostility existing between the South-Western and Great Western Companies, and that the two schemes, being looked upon as the result of this feeling, were rejected. We hear that another effort will be made next session to obtain the railway accommodation so much needed in the Somerset coal field.

The company who undertook to supply sample plates or slabs of iron of THE SOMERSET COALOWNERS, AND RAILWAY ACCOMMODATION.—In the

The company who undertook to supply sample plates or slabs of iron of the improved quality required for the armour coating of the Caledonia, under construction at Woolwich, having failed to do so, the contract has been handed over to Messrs. Hill and Smith, Brierly-hill Ironworks, Staffordshire. Mr. Smith, one of the firm, on Thursday visited the Caledonia at Woolwich, and finding that the works were in a very advanced state, he informed the authorities that the first despatch of plates would arrive without delay. Each weighs 8 tons, is 3 ft. 3 in. wide, 15 ft. long, and 4½ in. thick.—Times.

FO STELTER MANUFACTURERS.—The Directors of the GENERAL MINING COMPANY FOR IRELAND (LIMITED) ADDITOR ALL ZING SMELTERS that they are now in a POSITION to FURNISH in quantity Re-GULAR SUPPLIES of CALAMINE, containing a high percentage of metal. The great deposit of calamine on the property of the company is the only one of magnitude known in the United Kingdom, but it is precisely similar in character to those in Belgium and Prussia. The ore is carefully dressed by the most approved machinery, and will be sold either raw or calcined, at the option of the purchaser. The quality of the spetter made from this ore is of the first-class, and is very superfor to that manufactured from blende, By order, EDWARD MORAN, Sec.

Offices \$29, Westmoreland-street, Dublin.

TO TIN-PLATE MANUFACTURERS.—A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, having a suitable warehouse in Birmingham, is OPEN to REPRESENT a FIRM in the ABOVE BUSINESS. First-class references.—Address in first instance, "Alpha," 367, Pershore-read, Birmingham,

PROCILIERY PROPRIETORS AND IRONMASTERS.—A PRACTICAL MINING ENGINEER and SURVEYOR, is DESIROUS of MEETING with an ENGAGEMENT as ASSISTANT MANAGER or SURVEYOR OF COAL and IRONSTONE MINES. Is familiar with the working of firey colleties. Can plan neatly. Excellent testimonials from present and previous employers for ability and steadiness. Terms moderate.—Address, "X. Z." Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

TO DIRECTORS AND SECRETARIES OF MINES.—
An ACCOUNTANT, MAPPER, &c., DESIRES an ENGAGEMENT at home
or abroad. First-class testimonials.—Address, "Y.O.," Post-office, Newton Abbot,

TO MINE OWNERS AND OTHERS.—The ADVERTISER. OWNING a LARGE NUMBER of RAILWAY TRUCKS, is READY to JOIN in an UNDERTAKING which would EMPLOY THEM PROFITABLY, to which he would also contribute capital. Or he would LET or SELL the TRUCKS.—Address "A. M.," Mr. Willey's, 37, Union-street, Birmingham.

TO CAPITALISTS—A GENTLEMAN POSSESSING LARGE MANUFACTURING WORKS in the WEST OF ENGLAND, on which he has expended upwards of £12,000, is DESIROUS of MEETING with a CAPITALIST to JOIN HIM. Orders are now on hand on which a profit of 30 per cent. will be realised. The trade can be extended immensely, without risk or personal superintendence.—Apply to "A. B.,", Rarkham-terrace, Southwark, S.

WANTED, a FEW SHARES in the FESTINIOG SLATE QUARRY COMPANY (LIMITED). To save time, the exact number and lowest cash price must be stated.—Address, "A. B.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

REQUIRED, the SERVICES of a MINING SHAREBROKER, to DISPOSE of RESERVED SHARES in a FIRST-CLASS and HIGHLY PROFITABLE UNDERTAKING, in full work.—Apply to "X. Y. Z.," Post-office,

FOR SALE, a 100 in. cylinder ENGINE, in fine order, good as new. Cheap.—Apply at No. 184, Gresham House, Old Broad-street.

FOR SALE, a splendid 24 in. cylinder ROTARY ENGINE, with BOILER, fittings, bobs, &c., complete, equal to new, having been ted.—Apply to Mr. Evans, 1, Bunhill-row, London.

FOR SALE, a splendid nearly NEW 30 in. cylinder STEAM PUMPING ENGINE, with 10 ton BOILER, very bright, and in perfect order.—Apply to Mr. Jaurs Hollow, Lelant, Hayle.

FOR SALE, ONE 18 in. cylinder PORTABLE ENGINE and BOILER, on wheels, suitable for pumping and winding, fitted with link reversing car. Also, ONE 24 in. HORIZONTAL ENGINE, for pumping or winding. The bove engines are new, and of first-class materials and workmanship.—For particulars nd price, apply to H. T. Balrous, engineer, 16, Adam-street, Adelphi, London, W.C.

LORD'S CHAMBERS, 28, CORPORATION STREET MANCHESTER.—T. COWSELL has FOR SALE ONE HUNDRED SMITH WOOD'S, or any part thereof, at £3 nett, call paid.

A GENTLEMAN HOLDING TWO SHARES of £1000 each, in a VALUABLE COAL MINE in SOUTH WALES, WILL PART WITH ONE OF THEM. Will pay in a short time from 15 to 20 per cent.—Apply to "A. B. Mr. Walter, 36, Bell-yard, Floet-street, E.C.

BURREN LEAD AND CALAMINE COMPANY (LIMITED).
OFFICES,-198, GRESHAM HOUSE, E.C.

LAGUNAZO SULPHUR AND COPPER COMPANY
(LIMITED).—The SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the sharsholders of this company will be HELD at the company's office, as under, on THURSDAY, the 5th proximo, at One o'clock precisely.

By order of the Board,

43, Moorgate-street, London, E.C., May 28, 1863.

J. T. P. PECHEY, Sec.

LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE WAGGON
COMPANY (LIMITED), BURY, LANCASHIRE.
Capital, £100,000.
The above company are PREPARED to BULD and LET FOR HIRE from TEN to
ONE HUNDRED MINERAL WAGONS of the best possible construction.—For terms

J. BLOMELEY, 8e OFFICES,-No. 4, BROAD STREET.

MMAN ABERDARE COLLIERY COMPANY (LIMITED).

27, Leadenhall-street, London, May 20, 1862.

TIMATES, in accordance with the following specification, are REQUIRED for RK at CWM NEGL COLLIERY, parish of ABERDARE, GLAMORGANSHIRE. ESTIMATES, in accordance with the following specification, are REQUIRED for WORK at CWM NEOL COLLIERY, parish of ABERDARE, GLAMORGANSHIRE, all materials to be delivered on the premises at contractor's risk and expense, and the work and materials provided to be of the best quality, and to the satisfaction of the company's inspector. Contractor's risk and expense, and the work and materials provided to be of the best quality, and to the satisfaction of the company's inspector. Contractor's risk and expense, and the work, and to be added in agreed penalties for any delay beyond the period stipulated, also terms of payment, and what proportion, if any, they are disposed to take in part payment in fully paid-up shares of the company. The company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. Tenders for the whole, or any reasonable proportion, of the above to be forwarded to the company's offices, 27, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C., on or before the 11th of June, 1862, each tender to be marked on the outside, viz.:—

SINKING and WALLING UPCAST PIT, from the 41t. value to 6 and 9 ft. veins, expected to be 70 yards, including all materials. Pit to be 16 ft. by 10 ft. in the clear after brickwork, brickwork to be 9 ft., thick. Engine and driver to be found by the company, also space for thyping spoil. All tools, ropes, alr-pipes, drawing off water, &c., necessary for the work, and all other expenses and labour whatsoever, without any exception to be found by the contractor, at per yard, measure to begin from collar board. SINKING Alls PIT or STAFLE, from 4ft. voin to 6 and 9 ft. veins, expected to be 70 yards. Pit to be 10 ft. in diameter, windlass, rope, tools, alr-pipes, drawing off water, &c., and all to ther expenses and labour whatsoever, without any exception, to be found by contractor, at per yard, measure to begin from collar board. PIT FRAMING, including construction and all labour in fitting, to consist of red deal, timbers 40 ft. long, 14 in. square; filling up to be American oak, 10 in. and 14 in

THREE PAIR of FANS, or CATCHES, with frames of wrought-iron, 9 in. × 56, to

THREE PAIR OF PAIR, OF CALVANANA PROPERTY OF THE PAIR OF THE PAIR

TWO SCREENS and
14 ft. long, with bars 1½ in. apart, with wooden
14 ft. long, with bars 1½ in. apart, with wooden
14 ft. long, with bars 1½ in. apart, with wooden
15 ft. long, with bars 1½ in. apart, with wooden
16 ft. long, and white lime, at per cubic yard.
ONE PAIR of VERTICAL ENGINES, 2 cylinders, 7 ft. 3 in. × 30 in. diameter,
1½ in. iron, to be exected and connected at the company's colliery, as before stated, with
all gearing, as described in printed specification.
Printed specification and further information can be obtained upon application at the
Printed specification and further information can be obtained upon application at the
Colliery. or at the company's offices, 27, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

By order of the Board, HUGH E. McLEOD, Sec.

THE GILVACH COAL COMPANY (LIMITED).

OFFICES, 10, LAWRENCE POUNTNEY LANE, CANNON STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

NOTICE.—Samples of the coal may now be seen at the company's offices. Mr. Arthur
O. Davies, mining engineer, who has been recently engaged on the property, reports to

the secretary as under:—

Pont-y-pridd, May 5, 1862.—You will please acquaint the board that the 4 ft. 4 in.

vein has been won by day level within 10 days after the commencement of operations;

it is of first-class quality, and unusual hardness. The work may now be considered sub-

THE GILVACH COAL COMPANY (LIMITED).Notice is hereby given, that NO FURTHER APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES
this company WILL BE RECEIVED AFFER THURSDAY NEXT, the 5th June.

N. Marian Remarks Jane May 30 1868 By order, W. P. BELLISS, Sec. 10, Lawrence Pountney-lane, May 30, 1862.

THE LEESWOOD CANNEL AND GAS COAL COMPANY
(LIMITED).
Incorporated under the Joint-Stook Companies Acts, 1856-57, whereby the liability
of the shareholders is limited to the amount of their respective shares.
Capital £100,000, in 50,000 shares of £2 each.
Deposit, 5e, per share on application, and 15s. on a lottment.
No further call to be made until atter a dividend of 10 per cent. has been paid to
the shareholders.

BOLTON, Esq., Broad-street Metal Works, Birmingham, and Cheadle, State

fordshive.

G. CLARKE, Esq., 4, Brabant-court, Philipot-lane (Director of the County Gas Com.

G. LETTSOM ELLIOT, Esq., 7, Hyde-park Gate South. [pany].

J. GOLDINGHAM, Esq., Cross Deep Hall, Twickenham.

GEORGE HAWORTH, Esq., Flockersbrook, Chestor.

JOHN JERDEIN, Esq. (Messra, Lee and Jerdein, Coal Exchange, and 9, Lancaster, J. STEVENS, Esq., Darlington Works, Southwark Bridge-road.

M. BROWN WESTHEAD, Esq. (Messra, Westhead and Co.), Manchester.

I. BROWN WESTHEAD, Eq. (Messrs. Westhead and Co.), Manchester. AUDITORS.

W. Barton Ford, Esq. (Messrs. Ciark, Ford, and Co., accountants), 7, Nicholas-lane. W. J. Vian, Esq. (Rallway Passenger's Assurance Company), 64, Corahill. Bartsus-Loudon and Connet Passik, Emissaviestice.

Sometions—Messrs. R. and S. Mullens, 7, Foultry; Messrs. Tyndali, and Johnson, Birmingham.

Brokers—Messrs. St. Alphonse and Hails, 75, Old Broad-street; W. J. Scott, Esq., Waterloo-street, Birmingham.

SECHETARY (pro tem.)—John Collett, Esq.

TEMPORARY OFFICES,-7, NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.

TEMPORARY OFFICES,—7, NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the purpose of purchasing and thoroughly working and daveloping the well-known Leeswood Collieries, near Mold, Filintshire, where an extraordinary discovery of Cannel coal has lately been made.

The collieries are at the present time in profitable operation, and considerable quantities of very superior Cannel coal (upwards of 2500 tons per month) are being raised, and sold at prices which leave a large profit.

The quality of gas produced from the Leeswood Cannel coal is equal to that obtained from the well-known Torbane Hill Mineral, or Boykead, which realises so high a price (about 40s. per ton) in Scotland,—See Dr. Fyfe's (of Aberdeen) Report for Comparative Value of the Leeswood With this and the other Cannels.

Contracts aiready exist with gas and other companies for upwards of 30,000 tons per annum of the Leeswood Cannel Coal, thus ensuring a sale for the whole amount of the present raisings; and additional contracts, to at least double this extent, can be made directly the increased yield of the collieries will afford the requisite supply.

The present get and sales of Cannel coal from the proved area alone (without taking into account the other proved seams) will yield for upwards of 29 years a certain dividend of above 10 per cent. on the entire capital of £100,000, after making a liberal allowance for all possible expenses and contingencies (see statement of actual raisings, sales, and expenditure for January, February, and March, 1862), but with the proposed additional pits, by an outlay not exceeding £10,000, the amount raised will be more than doubled, and the dividends increased in proportion.—See reports of Messrs. MacCulloch, MacDougal Smith, and R. C. Webster, of Rushon.

Prospectuses in full, reports, statements of actual workings, profits, &c., and forms of application for shares, can be obtained at the solicitors, brokers, and at the offices of the company, from whence they will also b

THE SOUTH FOXDALE SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), ISLE OF MAN.
Capital £25,000, in 5000 shares of £5 each.
A deposit of 55, per share to be paid on application, and 15s, on allotment.
No call to be made at intervals of less than three months, and not to exceed 10s,

call to be made at intervals of less than three months, and not to exceed 10s per share.

The liability of shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares. Sectuses and forms of application for shares may be had of the brokers, Met and Son, 3, Copthall-buildings, E.C.; or of the secretary; and all informs obtained, and samples of the ore seen, at the offices of the company, 9a, Great, London.

THE SOUTH FOXDALE SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), ISLE OF MAN.

Notice is hereby given, that the directors will PROCEED to ALLOT the SHARES in this company on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of June next; on or before such date all semilections for shares as the rede.

Accumulated fund exceeds £500,000

Ruberribed cquittal £7,000

Advantage capital 137,000

Annual income from life premiums, upwards of 220,000

The new business is now progressing at the rate of more than £25,000 per annum.

From Prof. De Morgan's report upon the last valuation of liabilities (end of 1888), an the statements of accounts, it appeared at that time that the surplus in favour of the libert business alone, after providing for every liability, was £192,925 2s. 11d.

HENRY WILLIAM SMITH, Actuary.

C. DOUGLAS SINGER, Sec.

THE MINING REVIEW, AND JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, TRADE AND MANUFACTURE, SCIENCE AND THE ARTS.

Wednesday, March 26, 1867. Subscription, £1 is, annually. Price 6d. stamped.

R A I L W A Y S A N D M I N E S, Capitalists who seek safe and profitable investments, free from risk, should act only upon the soundest information. The market prices for the day are for the most part governed by the immediate supply and demand, and the operations of speculators, without reference to the bone, fide merits of the property. Rallways depend upon the traffic, expenditure, and capital accounts, the probabilities of allience or competition with neighbouring companies, the creation of new shares, the state of the money market as affecting the reasons of the subscription of the subject. Mines afford a wider range for profit than any other public socurities. The best are free from debt, have large reserves, and pay dividends bi-monthly varying from £15 to £25 psr cent. peranum. Instances frequently, eccur of young mines rising in value 400 or 500 per cent. But this class of security, more than any other, should be purchased only upon the most risible information to anticaption and the properties of the subscription of the subjective of the uninitiated in selecting mines for investment; we will, therefore, forward, upon receipt of Post-office order for £s., the names of six dividend and six progressive companies that will, in our opinion, well repay capitalists for money employed.

Messaus, Tredinnick And Co., STOCK and SHAREBROKEES, and DEALERS IN BRITISH MINING SHARES, 78, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.

In Chancery.

ROWLAND v. EVANS.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.
THE LLANTRISSANT HEMATITE IRON ORE COMPANY'S MINES AND WORKS, NEAR CARDIFF, SOUTH WALES.

THE LLANTRISSANT HEMATITE HRON ORE COMPANY'S MINES AND WORKS, NEAR CARDIFF, SOUTH WALES.

MESSRS. FAREBROTHER, CLARK, AND LYE have received instructions from his Honour the Master of the Rolls to OFFER FOR SALE, at the King's Head, Newport, on Friday, June 13th, at Two o'clock, the VALUABLE MINING PROPERTY known as the LLANTRISSANT HEMATITE HRON ORE MINING PROPERTY known as the LLANTRISSANT HEMATITE HRON ORE MINING PROPERTY known as the LLANTRISSANT HEMATITE HRON ORE MINING PROPERTY known as the LLANTRISSANT HEMATITE HRON ORE MINING PROPERTY known as the LLANTRISSANT HEMATITE HRON ORE MINING, on the South Wales Railway, with a branch of the Ely Valley in running to the works.

This fine mineral property extends over a surface area of about 25 acres, and was commenced working in 1856; the surface formation has been removed to some considerable extent, and large bodies of hematite iron ore have been laid open; 60 to 100 tons are daily raised, the greater portion remaining to be developed.

The MACHINERY and PLANT are in good working order, and comprise 8, 15, and 20 horse power WINDING ENGINES, one fitted with pumping gear, several thousand feot of rail, chains, and winding goar, tipping trains, iron trams, smithy and numerous tools, seven horses, harness, and three carts.

The BUILDING'S comprise a stone, brick, and slated engino-house, two wooden engine-houses, stone and slated stable, cottage, and smiths' shop.

The facilities for the transit and disposal of the produce of this mine, both by rail and shipping, enhance its value in an eminent degree, and render it particularly deserving the attention of purchasers of this class of property.

The operations of smelting might be easily and advantageously carried on, as coals are won at a short distance, and plenty of water at hand.

The estate is held for a term of 60 years, from 1833, subject to a dead rent of £50 per annum, and royalties of 1s. per ton.

The property may be viewed, and particulars had of Messrs. H. and G. Lake and Kendalt, 10, New-square, W.C.;

MR. G. A. MIDDLEMISS WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Thursday, the 3d day of July, 1862, at the Turk's Head Inn, Grey-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, at One o'clock in the afternoon, the RIDSDALE ESTATE, situate in the parish of CORNSIDE, near NORTH TYNE, in the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, containing 1824 acres, or thereabouts, with IRON SMELTING PLANT, consisting of BLAST FURNACES, ENGINE HOUSES, FOUNDRIES, BLACKSMITHS and JOINERS' SHOPS, STOREHOUSES, OFFICES, STABLES, ROASTING and CALCINING KILNS, COKE OVENS, and OTHER ERECTIONS, together with THREE MANAGERS and FOREMEN'S HOUSES, and ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN WORKMEN'S COTTAGES (subject to the right of the Duke of Northumberland to the mines and minerals under a portion of the estate). The iron produced at Ridsdale has been proved to be of the very best quality.

The following are extracts from reports, the results of experiments made by a well-known scientific gentleman in the North of England, under the direction of the late Robert Stephenson, Eq., previous to the commencement of the High Level Bridge at Newcastie. The mean breaking weight of 1 inch bar 3 feet long, weight applied at the centre, was as follows:

centre, was as follows :	
HOT-BLAST IRON.	COLD-BLAST IRON.
	775 Staffordshire, No. 3 85
Coltness, No. 3	789 Crawshay, Welsh, No. 1 8
	727 Blaenavon, No. 1 78
	906   Colebrookdale, No. 1 8
	805   Colebrookdale, No. 3 81
Ridsdale, No. 3 1	
	794
Ridsdale, No. 1	919
Towlaw, No. 1	708
Ystalyfrtha	998

the compound by imparting a degree of maileability, indicated by its powers of deflection. Its general appearance was such as to justify the recommendation of its extensive
use in the castings required for the before-mentioned bridge.

The completion of the Border Counties Railway, and the junction with it of the Wansbeck Valley Railway, which will pass round the estate to Bellingham, will give access
to extensive fields of coal most suitable for iron making, and thus any proprietor will be
enabled fully and freely to develope the vast resources of this estate.

Particulars, with lithographic plans, may be obtained at the Turk's Head Inn, Newcastle-on-Tyne; of Robert Mattersson, on the premises at Ridsdale; of Mr. G. A.
MIDDLEMISS, auctioneer and estate agent, John-street, Sunderland; or of William J.
Young, solicitor, 21, Lambton-street, Sunderland.

THE GWYDIR, OTHERWISE THE BWICH SLATE QUARRIES AND WORKS NEAR LLANRWST, NORTH WALES.

THE GWYDIR, OTHERWISE THE BWLCH SLATE QUARRIES AND WORKS, NEAR LLANRWST, NORTH WALES.

MESSRS. FULLER AND HORSEY are instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Thursday, the 31st July, at Twelve oclock, at the Auction Mart, London, in One Lot (unless an acceptable offer be previously made by private contract), the GWYDIR, otherwise the BWLCH SLATE QUARRIES, situate at DOLWALD, and the support of CARNARVON. SLATE QUARRIES, situate at DOLWALD, and the support of CARNARVON SLATE QUARRIES, situate at DOLWALD, and the support of CARNARVON SLATE GUARRIES, situate at DOLWALD, and the support of CARNARVON SLATE GUARRIES, situate at DOLWALD, and the support of Conway, North Wales. The railway from Conway to Llanrwat will be completed in the spring of next year, and will afford additional facility for transit.

The quarries are on the slope of the Carnarvon range of mountains; the slate formation lies about ten yards beneath the surface, and has been proved to the depth of about 55 yards. The quality of the slate is uniform, equal in grain to the well-known Bangor slate, and of the original blue colour of the Wells slate.

The works were formed some years since by the Gwydir Slate Company, and fitted with costly machinery for sawing, planing, and otherwise preparing slate slab, including two block-sawing machines, niae circular slab-sawing machines, and three self-acting planing manchines; the whole, as also a pump in the deep workings of the quarry, are worked by an iron overshot water-wheel, 30 ft. diameter, 3 ft. 6 in. breast, which is driven by a powerful stream of water Towing from a lake in the mountains about flows past the property; but atinough large sums of money have been expended in the will also the property; but atinough large sums of money have been expended in the singularity from the comparatively very limited operations hitherto performed, there being quarry, from the comparatively very limited operations hitherto performed, there being quarry, from the comparatively very limited operations have been 655 toas o

of the quarries are allowed to stack states on the wharf and ship them therefrom, at scharge of 3d, per ton.

The cost of carting the states from the works to the wharf is 6s, 6d, per ton; but when the quarries are in full working a great saving in this charge may be effected by the construction of a tramway along the valley at the base of the mountains, facilities for which would be readily granted, and which would place these works in almost as advantageous a position as the celebrated quarries belonging to the owner of Penrhyn. Easy terms may be arranged for payment.

The works may be seen at any time by cards only, which may be obtained of Groncy Hadley, Esq., 8, Old Jewry; or of Messra, Fuller and Horsky, Billiter-street, London, E.C.

don, E.C.

Printed particulars may be obtained at the Penrhyn Arms and Castle Hotels, Bangr
the Castle and Erakine Arms Hotels, Conway; the Eagles and Victoria Hotels, Lis
was; at the Queen's Hotel, Chester; at the Middland Counties Herald office, Birmin
ham; of Samuel Fiberer, Seq., solicitor, Merchant Taylors' Hall, Threadneedle-stre
London, E.C.; of Geonce Habler, Eaq., 8, Old Jewry Chambers; and of Mess
Fuller and Hobsey, Billiter-street, London, E.C.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, OR LET ON LEASE for the residue of the existing term therein, the EXTENSIVE and VALUABLE current-going COLLIERY of CASTLE EDEN, in the county of Durham, with the PLANT of every description, including the ENGINES, MACHINERY, LIVE and DEAD STOCK, RAILWAYS, SHOPS, WORKMEN'S HOUSES, STABLES, and OTHER ERECTIONS belonging to the colliery, and held therewith, as the same are in full working order.

Office Errorios coording to the contery, and not the tewin, as the same are in full working order.

The royalty, which comprises 2000 acres or thereabouts, within the townships of Castile Eden, Hulam, and Monkhesledon, is held on lease for a term of 40 years, from the 1st o March, 1840, and the mines consist of the FIVE QUARTER and MAIN COAL SEAMS both of which produce a good household coal; the LOW MAIN SEAM, an excellent steam coal; and the HUTTON SEAM, a capital coal, applicable as well for gas as coking

purposes.

The Low Main seam is the most extensively worked, it being the only steam coal in the district, and is well known in the London and other markets as the Hartlepool West Hartley steam coal; and the other seams have been won, and are in working order, at

the district, and is well known in the London and other markets as the Hartlepool West Hartley steam cost; and the other seams have been won, and are in working order, at a comparatively reasonably cost.

The colliery is distant about five miles from the port of Hartlepool, and the pit is advantageously situate in close proximity to the Hartlepool branch of the North-Eastern Railway, by which the coal is conveyed and conveniently shipped at that port, and the rates charged for leading and shipment are very low.

If the colliery be cold, the purchaser will have the option (if he desires it) of paying one-third part of the purchase mongy on the completion of the purchase, and the remainder by instalments, with interest at £5 per cent. per annum, on giving such security on the property for the payment thereof as may be mutually determined; and if the colliery be let the engines, machinery, and other the stock and effects in and upon the same, may be purchased by the lessee on a valuation, or be included in the lease, at such a fixed annual rent as shall be agreed upon.

The rents, terms, conditions, and provisions of the lease under which the colliery is held, and any further information and particulars required, may be had on application to Messrs. Whith, BROUGHTON, and Whith, solicitors, 12, Great Mariborough-atreet, St. James's, London; Mr. R. S. Johnson, colliery viewer, Haswell, Fence Houses (who will, on request, arrange for the inspection of the colliery); or Mr. Tiplady, solicitor, Durham, May 21, 1862.

SHARES IN THE GREAT TYWARNHAILE MINING COMPANYOR

MARS IN THE GREAT TYWARNALE MINING COMPANY (MARS) IN THE GREAT TYWARNALE MINING COMPANY (MONTHLY PERIODICAL SALE of REVERSIONS, O'Clock punctually, ONE HUNDRED AND THURBOAY SETT. Just o'Clock punctually, ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY SHARES (billy MONTHLY SHARES (AS 10), per sale the GREAT TYWARNHAILE MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), bloom the GREAT TYWARNHAILE MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), bloom particulars; may be obtained at the Mart, and at Mr. Mann's come, 2,0 mans on House.

SALE of the IRONWORKS at RISSTORF, in the ALE of the IRONWORKS at RISSTORP, in DUCHY OF BADEN, GERMANY, belonging to the Primer's ironwork, situated on the main road from Stockach to Constance, in of Baden, and where a few years ago approved machinery was existed lands, lodging-houses, and store-rooms appertaining thereo. In supplied with sufficient water and steam-power, and a complete wrangement of hollow fires, furnances, roll-mills, &c. The yearly produce of bar and wire from. There is a ready and lucrative sale for produce coal, and turf, likewise charcoal pig-from, are easily procured in any mediate neighbourhood. Every wished-for information, and the easily given by the Administration of the Ironwork, at his of Baden, Germany. of Baden, Germany.

TO BE SOLD, ANTIMONY MINES, situate in the SOUT BOHEMIA. They are very fertile, and are now in full operation. This yourable opportunity for a good investment.—For particulars and inferming J. WANO, N.C., 5211., Prague.

EXTENSIVE MINERAL, GRANITE, AND MARRIE FILL

TO LET.—The MARQUIS OF BREADALBANE IS READY to TRIN

THE LEASE of the MINERALS on his ESTATES in the counties of PERTH salans

good working order, with powerful crushing and washing apparant. Insure

good working order, with powerful crushing and washing apparant. Insure

good working order, with powerful crushing and washing apparant. Insure

to include copper, lead rich in silver, from 100 to 200 cas., and the mineral sur
the ton of ore. Several tons of this ore have brought £50 per tan in the para
kets. Zinc, chromate of iron, hematite, pyrites, sulphate of agrands. Line

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Immediate entry may be had, and every encouragement will be free it a prising party.

In connection with the granite quarries, there may be let to the must be and GROUNDS of FRISKY, situated on the Clyde, near Bowlin, will near and to ship granite and other commodities at the pier on the land of risky, paying any dues. The grounds at the house extend to one or treeses, solwered into yards for the storing and polishing of the granite.

Apply to Messrs. DAVIDSON and SYME, W.S., Edibburgh; or James Funcks, Abereldy.—N.B. The latter of whom will give directions for showing ferent localities, with the exception of the marble quarries, which will be small cutton to the Manager, at the Essdale Slate Quarries; and the boss on properties of the Manager, at the Essdale Slate Quarries; and the boss on properties of the Manager, at the Essdale Slate Quarries; and the boss on properties of the Manager, at the Essdale Slate Quarries; and the boss on properties of the Manager, at the Essdale Slate Quarries; and the boss on properties of the Manager, at the Essdale Slate Quarries; and the boss on properties of the Manager, and the Manager, and the Manager, and the Manager, and the Manager, at the Essdale Slate Quarries; and the boss on properties of the Manager, and the Manager, at the Essdale Slate Quarries; and the boss on properties of the Manager, and the

S LATE QUARRY.—An INTEREST TO BE SOLD SLATE QUARRY, now working, near CARNARVON.—Apply is Mannal Tatham, and Co., solicitors, 3, Frederic's-place, Old Jewry.

IMPORTANT COLLIERIES, AND VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATE, OTHER LANDS AND PROPERTIES FOR SALE, BY FROPOSIL

TO BE SOLD, the several EXTENSIVE and wild current-going sea sale COLLIERIES, FREEHOLD EXATE, FARL A and OTHER HEREDITAMENTS, comprising—
The BYERS GREEN COLLIERY, including the royalty within the 04 had and TWO FIELDS (together 9 acres and 27 perches) of FREEHOLD GREEN COLLIERY, and 25 perches) of FREEHOLD GREEN COLLIERY, and 25 perches).

and TWO FIELDS (together 9 acres and 27 perches) of readily one of the Syers Green.

The NEWFIELD COLLIERY, with the MINES in BINCHESTE at FIELD, and in the northern part of BIRTLEY, severally works by a line spers Green and Newfield Pits; and also the FREEHOLD ESTATE & SET containing 151 acres, more or less, whereon is a large FIRE-BRICK MASTER at which a considerable business is carried on, excellent clay for the pure as in abundance at the collieries.

The HUNWICK COLLIERY, the PAGE BANK COLLIERY, all deal COAL ROYALTY within 12,000 acres, in South Brancepeth.

The SPENNYMOOR COLLIERY, the CHILTON COLLIERY, at \$44 acres of FREEHGALD LAND, with 120 workmen's house nevi code?

The COXHOE AND SOUTH KELLOE COLLIERIES, with the FREEHGAL at Quarrington Hill Top, containing 71 acres.

HALL, and OTHER WEST HETTON COLLIERIES, with the PRESSUL
at Quarrington Hill Top, containing 71 across.

And the CROWTREES COLLIERY, all in the county of Durbans.

And the CROWTREES COLLIERY, all in the county of Durbans.

RAILWAYYCCORE OVENS, LIVE and DEAD STOCK, AGENTS as well
RAILWAYYCCORE OVENS, LIVE and DEAD STOCK, AGENTS as well
BUILDINGS to the same several collieries respectively belonging and helds
The several descriptions of coal produced at these collieries are for the het que
tained in the county of Durham, and are well known in the London and costic
foreign markets; and the coke is of the highest reputation, as well throughest
as at several foreign ports.

These properties are being disposed of by order of the directors of the wall
Harbour and Railway Company, and the produce from the different collieries are
by sea is intended to be restricted to that company's lines of milway, as displaces in connection with the same; the rates for the leadings and shipmany
places in connection with the same; the rates for the leadings and shipmany
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The different collieries will be sold by proposal, and the purchases will then (if they desire it) of paying only a portion of the purchase used a completion of their respective purchases, and the remainder by instinctives at the rate of £5 per cent, per annum, at such rates, and a giving set the purchase of the property, as shall be mutually determined. Particulars, containing the rents, terms, conditions, and provises next tained in the several leases and agreements, under which the different celler of the agents' and workment's residences as do not belong to the company's respectively held, with all other necessary information, will be prigard, delivery on the 26th inst.; and copies may be had on application to it. 5 delivery on the 26th inst.; and copies may be had on application to it. 5 delivery on the 26th inst.; and copies from intending purchases will law and inclusive of the lat of July next.—Durham, 15th May, 1862.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a FIRST, VALUABLE PROPERTY, adjoining a railway, comprising as EMFLELD of excellent COAL, and a BED of SUPERIOR FIRE-CLAY, the sail quisite ENGINES, KILNS, and PLANT for working the same.—hyper defining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C. Koze but principals at

POR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, STENOOSS MAWLA UNITED MINES, in the parish of ST. AGYES, OSE Communications to be addressed to the Committee, Chacewater, Coursel, 87 particulars may be had.—Chacewater, May 27, 1862.

TO IRON MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS
BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a magnificent NEW BLAST
FURNACES, &c., by those eminent engineers, william Paristin and So., he
The boreof the steam cylinder is 38 in., and of the blowing cylinder is 38 in., and of the blowing cylinder is as in the state of the steam cylinder in the cylinder is as in the state of the steam cylinder in the cylinder is as in the state of the s

TO BE LET, OR LEASED ON ROYALTY, a Like FIRST-RATE COLLIERY, which has been carried on for sweet per rates of profits, and is now in full and complete working, doing a wifer in the proprietor retiring from business entirely is the only reson for loaning and the complete working. TO BE LET, OR LEASED OF rates of profits, and is now in full and complete working, for the proprietor retiring from business entirely it its only rehundred acres are yet untouched.—Applications from principal Post-office, Wolverhampton.

TO BE LET, the SEVERAL VEINS and BEDS of IRONSTONE, and FIRE-CLAY, under an estate through which a summaricating with Cardin (distant 15 miles) and the other processor of the surpassed in quality for household, coking, and manufacture with the aggregate, containing powers into a wrise of blambal already proved, in the aggregate, containing opposite of the surpassed by the won through the same level in the course of its number of the series of steam reins. The fire-clays area of a very reinded to the series of steam reins. The fire-clays area of the series of steam reins. The fire-clays area of the series of the

Darnet, Herts.

OUTH WALES COAL.—TO BE LET, the Country of the GWENDRAETH VALLEY. The Gwendracht Canil passes through the and communicates with the sea and South Walle Railway. It is present of railway will be made through this property.—The greatest canil grant for and Roscow, 36, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London; or to Mr. Waller Railway. It is present the canil way of the made through this property.—The grantiselers, spying in and Roscow, 36, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London; or to Mr. Walley Railway.

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ICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO. have generally a GOOD STOCK of SECOND-HAND MINING MATERIALS FOR SALE. They also practive steam Engine Steam Engine Wooght-from work made at the shortest notice. Machinery sent to all parts world. Steam boilers and chains warranted of the best description.

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IMPROVED BRATTICE and DOOR-CLOTH in ANY WIDTH,
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A 5 T O N'S PATENT BOILER FLUID, FOR REMOVING AND PREVENTING INCRUSTATION IN STEAM BOILERS, LAND AND MARINE.
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ACKWORTH'S PATENT COAL WASHER,
OR PURIFIER.—This MACHINE will EXTRACT the SHALE and ALI
YT IMPURITIES from SMALL COAL at a COST of TWOPENCE PER TON
surficializa and references, apply to the makers, A. and T. FRY, Temple-gate Works
at: or to Mr. Jos. Rider, Basinghall-street, Leeds.

DWARDS'S PATENT MINERAL ORE AND COAL
WASHING MACHINE.—This is by far the MOST ECONOMICAL, both in
washing machine, capable of washing from 25 to 50 tons per diem (according
illy), 275.—Full particulars, testimonials, &c., may be obtained from E. Edwards,
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A MODEL may be seen at Mr. Edwards's office, Beaufort-buildings.

HARLES DAVEY AND CO.
SAFETY FUSE MANUFACTURERS,
ST. HELEN'S JUNCTION, LANCASHIRE.

REASE'S PATENT EXCAVATING MACHINERY for SUPERSEDING the SLOW and EXPENSIVE USE of MANUAL LABOUT SKING SHAFTS, DRIVING LEVELS, TUNNELLING, &c., is guaranteed to through any rock of average hardness at a minimum rate of 1 fm. per diem, and a shafts at the rate of 2 fms. in three days.

se will undertake contracts for sinking states, deving levels, acc., at an election of time and great saving in cost.
us to be addressed to Mr. George T. Curris (sole agent), 17, Gracechurch

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HE TURBINE .- MAC ADAM BROTHERS AND CO. HE TURBINE.—MAC ADAM BROTHERS AND CO., ENGINEERS, SOHO FOUNDRY, BELFAST, have been engaged for 12 years, complete success, in MANUFACTURING their IMPROVED TURBINES, and recommend them with confidence. This machine is applicable to all practicable ate fall and quantities of water, giving a much higher percentage of power than other description of water-wheels. On low falls it has the additional advantage of anglaffected by floods or back-water; and it is particularly well adapted for any where the quantity of water is variable. The particular on application; also references to turbines now at work on a great ty of falls. One may be seen at Mr. George Panker's, Sutton Mills, Macclessfeld.

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as an examples tested in October were.

The following, extracted from the Mining Journal of November 10, 1860, shows the relative strength of the different makers' ropes on that occasion. The samples tested were privately purchased some time previously, and spliced for testing by Kewali and Co.'s workmen. The test took place in the presence of representatives from the manufacturers, reporters for the press, and a large number of gentlemen connected with mining and shipping in Liverpool:—

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